



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1937

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. W. CATTO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



NEWPORT, Mon.

EVAN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) Ltd., FRIARS STREET.

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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

ALDERMAN CYRUS T. CLISSITT, J.P.

### Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN J. LLOYD DAVIES, J. P.  
(Died 15th March, 1937.)

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(Alderman I. C. Vincent)

ALDERMAN T. G. LEWIS, J.P.

" W. J. WALL

" W. CASEY

COUNCILLOR W. G. RUDD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR G. SCOTT

" Mrs E. E. POOLE

" H. G. BARTER

" G. W. ARMSTEAD

" T. F. MOONEY

" A. E. WILLS, J.P.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR Mrs. E. E. POOLE.

### Deputy-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR T. F. MOONEY.

### All the Members of the Health Committee.

Also COUNCILLORS Mrs. M. A. HART, J.P., Mrs. M. J. DUNN, and  
Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD.

### Co-opted Members :

MRS. W. J. CARTER

" M. JEFFERSON

" G. M. SLADE

MRS. N. PADGET

" M. J. PARRY

" T. CROWTHER

MISS M. A. B. SKYRME

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## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR E. W. KING.

### Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES.

THE MAYOR (Alderman I. C. Vincent)

ALDERMAN E. A. CHARLES, J.P.

" W. J. WALL

COUNCILLOR J. R. WARDELL

" Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD

" R. S. TYACK

COUNCILLOR T. F. MOONEY

" F. W. W. MORRICE

" J. H. JONES

" A. F. DOLMAN

" G. A. DAVIES

" C. G. LLOYD

COUNCILLOR J. PARRY BROWN, O.B.E., J.P.

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## VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor W. G. Rudd, J.P.

Representing the Corporation ... The Mayor (Alderman I. C. Vincent),  
Aldermen J. Lloyd Davies, J.P. (Died  
15th March, 1937), T. G. Lewis, J.P.,  
Councillors R. Davies, W. G. Rudd, J.P.,  
G. W. Armstead, G. A. Davies, and F.  
Wadge.

Representing the Medical Profession ... Drs. T. Morrell Thomas, C. E. P.  
Forsyth and J. T. Rice Edwards.

Representing the Social Workers ... The Revs. Father Cummins, D. D. Joseph  
and E. M. Griffith, Mr. G. Thomas, and  
Mrs. H. Lovelock (a).

(a) = Co-opted Member.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Medical Officer of Health ... ..	H. W. Catto, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) ...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Miss Margaret J. Hegarty, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Resigned 28th February, 1937). Miss Patience Craig, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (Appointed 1st March, 1937).
Assistant do (Part-Time)	F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B.
Tuberculosis Officer (King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association)	A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinators ... ..	Harvey Nichol, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. Frank Nicholson, M.D., Ch.B. J. Elgood, F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S. W. F. Waudby Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
District Medical Officers ... ..	W. E. Wade, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss L. M. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants :—	
Gynaecologist ... ..	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon ... ..	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D.
Orthopaedic Surgeon ... ..	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist ...	J. A. Lee, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.
Borough Analyst (Part-Time) ...	G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Veterinary Officer under Tuberculosis Order, 1925 (Part-Time) ... ..	H. S. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.
Secretary, Maternity & Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committees	Percy E. Jones.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector ...	C. J. Burr 1,3,4.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	E. J. Davies 1, F. J. Keyes 1, W. J. Griffiths, 2,3, R. J. Pendlebury 2,3, F. C. Farthing 2,3, C. R. Pepperell 2,3, J. J. Galsworthy 2,3, and E. V. Collins 2.



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.

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Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	Miss B. E. M. C. Evans <sup>5</sup> , Miss A. French <sup>5</sup> , Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. M. Bond <sup>5,6</sup> , Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam <sup>2,5,6</sup> , Miss A. M. Jones <sup>5,6</sup> , Miss E. M. Lewis <sup>5,6</sup> , Miss C. Parker <sup>5,6</sup> , Miss T. M. Inns <sup>5,6</sup> , & Miss B. Hoare <sup>5,6</sup> .
Health Visitor for Infectious Diseases		Miss E. M. Holland <sup>5,6</sup> .
Municipal Midwives	...	Miss T. Nolan (Senior), Mrs. L. M. Beale (Resigned 8/12/37), Mrs. D. Collins, Miss M. M. Goodwin and Mrs. G. M. Burrough (Appointed 9/12/37).
Clerical:—		
Chief	...	Percy E. Jones. W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper, A. J. Rowe, J. F. Jones, R. G. Coslett, D. P. Reid, R. D. K. Olsen, Miss B. E. Williams and R. H. Gower.
Laboratory Assistant	...	W. H. M. Jones.
Vaccination Officer	...	E. de Lloyd.
Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.)	...	Miss H. H. Waldron & Miss B. M. Pierce.
Part-time Assistants:—		
Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse	...	Miss V. Gillman Jones.
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse	...	Miss E. M. Capper.
Lay (M. & C.W.)	...	Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss Huntley, Miss R. Harris and Mrs. B. E. Cable.
Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital:—		
Matron	...	Miss J. Adams.
Engineer-Porter	...	F. W. S. Casburn.
House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers	...	H. J. Smith and T. L. Taylor.
Crick House (Small Pox) Hospital	...	Caretakers: Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Billing.
School Medical and M. & C.W. Clinics		Caretakers: Mr. & Mrs. T. Young.

- <sup>1</sup> = Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
- <sup>2</sup> = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Joint Board.
- <sup>3</sup> = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
- <sup>4</sup> = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- <sup>5</sup> = State Certified Midwife.
- <sup>6</sup> = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS  
FOR 1936 & 1937.

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Area of Borough (Land and Water)	...	7,873 acres	
		<b>1936</b>	<b>1937</b>
Population (estimated) ...		97,200	96,210
Density (persons per acre) ...		12·35	12·22
Dwelling Houses (estimated) ...		22,092	22,624
Do. Void (included in above)		332	477
Average number of occupants per dwelling house		4·39	4·25
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down) ...		358	532
Live Births (nett) ...	No.	1,629	1,572
	Rate	16·76	16·34
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	No.	1,177	1,280
	Rate	12·11	12·78
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No.	104	98
	Rate per 1,000 Births	63·8	62·3
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...		1·53	1·55
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases		·247	·260
Rateable Value at March 31st ...	£707,717	*£710,281	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,774	*£2,666	
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	12/6	*12/9	

\*At 31st March, 1938.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ROYAL CHAMBERS,  
HIGH STREET,  
NEWPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

MRS. POOLE AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1937. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

### AREA OF BOROUGH.

By the Newport Extension Act of 1934, which became operative 1st April, 1935, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 5,020 acres to 7,873 acres—an addition of 2,853 acres.

This is the fifth extension of the Borough that has taken place. It will be of interest to compare the essential statistics at the dates these extensions were made:—

Year of Extension	1832	1877	1889	1904	1935
Area .. ...	938	2734	4924	5020	7873
Population ...	7062	32953	49910	72420	97500
Number of Houses	?	4856	7970	12450	21734
Birth Rate ...	?	40·87	33·6	32·48	16·96
Death Rate ...	?	27·31	17·5	15·63	12·38
Infant Mortality ...	?	167·8	161·8	153·9	70·3

The new areas added in 1935 comprise :—

Old Authority.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Magor Rural District Council.	Part of Christchurch	... 1060
St. Mellons Rural District Council—		
	Part of Bettws	... 7
	„ Malpas	... 690
	„ St. Woolos	... 1096
	Total	... 2853

## POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Extended Borough at the middle of 1937 was 96,210, a decrease of 990 compared with the figure for 1936, although the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) amounted to 342. The decrease in population is due to two causes—the continued extension of house building beyond the new Borough Boundary and to the fact that a comparatively large number of workers, many with families, have left the town for districts where work is available.

*Dwellinghouses.*—From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 547 new houses had been rated and 15 old houses taken off the Rates during the 12 months ended June 30th, 1937. This gives a nett increase of 532 houses. The total number of dwellinghouses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 22,624, of which 477 were void. By December 31st the number of houses had increased to 22,802.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 4.25, compared with 4.39 last year, and the density of population (i.e., person per acre) was 12.22 as against 12.35 in 1936 and 12.38 in 1935. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. Central Ward gives the highest number of persons per dwelling-house—5.27, and St. Woolos the lowest—3.67 persons per house. By comparing these with similar figures in 1931 (given in the same table) the marked improvement which has taken place will be readily seen. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 5.16 in Lliswerry Ward to 49.43 in Central Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1938, was £710,281; the sum represented by a penny was £2,666 and the Rate for the financial year, 12/9d. in the £.

#### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, Flour mills, and Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery making.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are (in order of numerical importance):—

Transport and Communication (chiefly Water Transport); Metal Workers (not Electro-plate or Precious metals); Commercial; Finance and Insurance (excluding Clerks); Personal Services (Domestic Servants, Waiters, etc.); Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists, etc.; Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional men and Typists); Professional occupations; Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters and Electricians; Workers in Wood and Furniture; Making of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco; Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants; Warehousemen, Store Keepers, etc., Painters and Decorators; Workers in Mixed or Undefined materials (chiefly in ships); Textile goods and articles of Dress; Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers; Mining and Quarrying; Brick making, Pottery and Glass manufacture.

*Extracts from Vital Statistics* (Ministry of Health Circular 1650)  
(Wales) Appendix I.).

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1525	791	734	Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 16.34
	Illegitimate	47	27	20	
Stillbirths	...	62	33	29	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births ... 37.94
Deaths	...	1230	694	536	Death rate per 1000 of the esti- mated resident population 12.78



			Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.	
Deaths from Puerperal causes—				
Puerperal Sepsis	...	—		—
Other Puerperal Causes	...	2		1·22
Death rate of infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1000 live births	...		...	62·3
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births			...	62·3
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			...	63·8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	147
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	6
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	6
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	8

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1937 was 1,637. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for some years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The stillbirths notified and registered numbered 68; in addition there were 43 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1930-1937 are as follows :—

		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Live Births	Notified and Registered	1712	1630	1554	1513	1535	1619	1722	1629
	Registered but not Notified	13	8	3	11	9	10	3	7
	Notified but not Registered	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total Live Births		1725	1638	1557	1524	1545	1630	1725	1637
Still Births Notified and/or Regist'd		65	76	72	68	73	77	71	68
Miscarriages		21	23	22	29	24	23	32	43
Twin Births (No. of Children)		46	52	48	38	46	37	43	40

The live and stillbirths notified by midwives numbered 1,235, by doctors, parents and others, 470.

#### REGISTERED LIVE-BIRTHS.

The net number of live births registered for the Borough during 1937, was 1,572 (818 boys and 754 girls), and the birth rate 16.34 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.76 in 1936, an average of 18.11 during the five years 1927-31, and of 16.72 during the quinquennial period 1932-36. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1937 was 14.9 and in the 125 County Boroughs and Great Towns 14.9. The birth rate in Newport was lower in 1937 than in any previous year, except 1933 when the birth rate was 16.03.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 47. The proportion of such births to the total live births does not fluctuate much. The percentage for 1937 was 2.99—a slightly higher proportion than in 1935 and 1936, and than the average of 2.96 for for the five years 1932-6. The figures for previous years were : 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, 3.7 in 1930, 3.1 in 1931, 3.2 in 1932, 3.3 in 1933, 3.1 in 1934, 2.7 in 1935, and 2.5 in 1936.

#### STILLBIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1937 was 62, with a rate of .64 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .60 and in the 125 Great Towns .67. Judging from the result of the compulsory registration of stillbirths, the figures previously recorded in the Borough appear to have been fairly complete. The annual average number for the past five years was 67 stillbirths.

In Newport the proportion of births belonging to the Still-born category has altered very little since the time births first became notifiable in 1908. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 Total Births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924 it was 40.77; 1926-1930 it was 41.11; and 1931-1935, 43.0. During the past two years there was a marked decrease, the proportion being 37.9 in 1937 and 37.8 in 1936.

Having regard to the fact that Syphilis is a common cause of stillbirths, Maternity and Child Welfare work can and does ensure in many cases the birth of healthy infants from syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment. It is often stated that Maternity and Child Welfare work increases the proportion of the unfit among the general population. This is not so, especially in the case of infants whose mothers submitted to proper treatment during pregnancy resulting in the production of many healthy children and the saving of money which would have had to be spent on their treatment and care in after-life.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

98 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 62.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 63.8

in 1936, 70.3 in 1935, 79.9 in 1934, 93.7 in 1933, and with 76.4 and 68 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1932-36 and 1927-31, respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1937 was 58 and in the Great Towns 62. The infant mortality in Newport in 1937 was lower than in any year since 1930 and 14.1 below the average for the previous five yearly period. The improvement is due, largely, to fewer deaths from Respiratory Diseases, Infectious Diseases, and Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis, particularly the latter group of diseases. Unfortunately, there has been no improvement in the figures for Wasting Diseases and Prematurity. The chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years will be seen in the table below. It will be noticed when the 1937 figures are compared with the quinquennial figures that the only group that shows no reduction is that of Wasting Diseases and Prematurity. Actually last year 48 per cent. of the infant deaths were due to these conditions.

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1932—36		1937		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	7.0	5.4	7	7.1	4.4
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	6.5	5.0	6	6.1	3.8
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity	28.9	34.4	33.5	25.6	47	48.0	29.9
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	20.2	15.4	11	11.2	7.0
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	.8	.7	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	1.7	1.3	1	1.0	.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	20.0	15.3	17	17.3	10.8
Veneral Diseases ..	1.2	1.5	.2	.1	...	...	...
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	10.1	7.7	9	9.2	5.7
TOTAL ..	100	118.9	100	76.4	98	100	62.3
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	1.7	1.3	...	...	...
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	.5	.4	...	...	...
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ..	...	...	2.7	2.1	6	6.1	3.8

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5 yearly period eight of the groups show a decreased rate and one of the groups an increased rate.

### Age at Death.

For the purpose of further analysis the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison. (Rates per 1,000 live births):—

Age Group.				Newport		England and Wales, 1936
				1937	Previous 5 yearly average	
Under 1 month	...	...	...	36.9	38.0	30
1 to 3 months	...	...	...	9.5	12.5	9
3 to 6 months	...	...	...	7.0	10.4	8
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	8.9	15.4	11

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. It does not appear to have had any effect on reducing the infantile mortality to any appreciable extent.

*Mortality among Illegitimate Children.*—Of 47 infants born out of wedlock, three died. The death rate was 63.8 per 1,000 of such births compared with an average of 114.5 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. The rate shows a welcomed reduction compared with recent years; in 1936 it was 73.2; in 1935, 136.4; 1934, 81.4; 1933, 127.6; and in 1932, 83.2.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

### DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

*Notification.*—Puerperal Fever (to October 1st, 1937, after which date all cases of Puerperal Fever are included in the term



"Puerperal Pyrexia"): 6 cases, including 2 non-residents, were notified. The 2 non-residents were notified and treated at the Royal Gwent Hospital. Of the 4 Newport cases 3 were treated at the Royal Gwent Hospital and the fourth case was transferred to the Newport Mental Hospital from the Private Nursing Home where it occurred. It is worthy of note that not one of these births occurred in the patient's own home.

Puerperal Pyrexia : 16 cases, including 1 non-resident, were notified. The non-resident case was notified and treated at the Royal Gwent Hospital. Of the 15 Newport cases 6 were removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital and 2 to 131 Stow Hill. The remainder were treated in their own homes, except one case which occurred in a Private Nursing Home.

The services of Queen's Nurses were provided in 5 of the 6 Home-nursed cases.

The number of cases of Puerperal Fever per 1,000 live births was 2.54 compared with 4.4 during the previous 5 years, and of Puerperal Pyrexia 9.5 as against 5.6.

*Deaths.*—Only 2 mothers died from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child Birth, or 1.27 per 1,000 live births. Both of the deaths occurred in Public Institutions. 1 non-resident admitted into a local hospital also died. Not a single death occurred in the Borough from Puerperal Sepsis, but one of the cases of Pyrexia succumbed to Polio-Encephalitis. For England and Wales the Puerperal Sepsis mortality rate was 0.97 and the total Maternal Mortality rate was 3.23 per 1,000 live births, compared with 1.27 in Newport.

It will be seen from the figures given over page that the maternal deaths in Newport during 1937 show a further reduction. Only once before—in 1918—have so few deaths been recorded in a calendar year. The gradual reduction in the rates over quinquennial periods since 1896 is a gratifying feature of the table. The comparison of Newport's maternal death rates during the past two years with those for England and Wales is also very favourable to the town.



Period.			Deaths per 1000 Live Births.							
			Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.			
							Newport.		England and Wales	
Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Rate.				
1896—1900 ... ..	3·0	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60				
1910—1914 ... ..	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95				
1922—1926 ... ..	4·4	2·15	4·4	2·15	8·8	4·31				
1927—1931 ... ..	2·2	1·31	5·4	3·21	7·6	4·52				
1932—1936 ... ..	1·8	1·17	2·8	1·83	4·6	3·0				
Year 1929 ... ..	3	1·77	4	2·37	7	4·14	4·33			
„ 1930 ... ..	2	1·19	5	2·97	7	4·16	4·40			
„ 1931 ... ..	2	1·25	8	5·00	10	6·25	4·41			
„ 1932 ... ..	1	0·66	2	1·32	3	1·99	4·21			
„ 1933 ... ..	1	0·70	2	1·41	3	2·11	4·51			
„ 1934 ... ..	3	2·01	3	1·34	5	3·35	4·60			
„ 1935 ... ..	3	1·87	5	3·11	8	4·98	4·10			
„ 1936 ... ..	1	0·61	3	1·84	4	2·45	3·81			
„ 1937 ... ..	—	—	2	1·27	2	1·27	3·23			

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before child-birth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of this condition.

Conditions of overcrowding still exist in a considerable number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital provision is the only practical solution. A great step forward was made by the reservation of part of the Maternity Block at 131 Stow Hill (4 of the 8 beds) for the reception of confinement cases coming under the purview of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory or where complications are threatened. The prejudice at first displayed against this Hospital because it was attached to a Public Assistance Infirmary has now been completely overcome.

This is in addition to the arrangement whereby beds are reserved in two private Maternity Homes for suitable cases should the need arise.

## ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 829 expectant mothers (or 48.6 per cent. of notified live and still births) were under the observation of the staff, compared with 768 in 1936. 1,016 in 1935, and with 746 during 1934.

214 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 58 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 3,601, at Centres 890, Total 4,491. 1,127 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is getting more than they can bear. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

278 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at the Centres and Clinic from voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

## REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 27 births (14 non-residents) occurred there, of which 7 were stillborn. At 131 Stow Hill 168 births took place, of which 9 were stillborn; all except three were residents of the Borough. One birth also occurred at the Barracks, making a total of 196 registered births at Public Institutions.

There were 5 Registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year. 208 births occurred in them; 6 were stillbirths; 65 were non-residents.

In all 404 births at Institutions were registered.

In addition to the reservation of maternity beds at the Public Assistance Hospital on Stow Hill, arrangements still exist for the admission of maternity cases to the Herbert Street Maternity Home and Gold Tops Nursing Home. The Corporation pay the fees; but the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances.

142 such cases were admitted during the year on the recommendation of your Officers—140 into 131 Stow Hill, one into Gold Tops Nursing Home, and one into Herbert Street Nursing Home—compared with 96 during the year 1936. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £1,127 3s. 10d.; in addition the sum of £437 16s. 0d. was paid for operations and medical attention. The patients were assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances, but the distress is such at the present moment that that £313 6s. 9d. was all that could be claimed.

*Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.*

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1937) to £614 10s. 0d. for 371 patients, a sum which is larger than that paid in 1936. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £106 9s. 5d.

Of the 371 cases, 54 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 99 were required to repay part, and 218 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£78 12s. 0d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments made by patients amounted to £2 9s. 3d.

*Payment of Midwives' Fees in Necessitous Cases.*

In October, 1933, a scheme was inaugurated, but it was not in full operation until the year 1934. The main objects of the scheme were :—

1. To encourage the early booking of a midwife.
2. To ensure as far as possible satisfactory ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers.
3. To ensure that the midwife is paid for her services in

necessitous cases where no Maternity Benefit is available.

The Ministry of Health required as a condition that the midwife be engaged early in pregnancy and satisfactory ante-natal supervision be given.

It is also required :—

1. That early application be made by patient for help to pay the midwife's fee; and
2. That the case should be necessitous and no Maternity Benefit forthcoming.

During the past year midwives' fees have been paid in 75 cases, the cost being £133.

The scheme ceased to operate after November 9th, when the Corporation decided to provide the services of Municipal Midwives in necessitous cases unable to afford the midwife's fee.

#### WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Mothers.			Children.		
To—	Visits&Re-visits		To—	Visits&Re-visits	
	1936	1937		1936	1937
Centre and Clinic Mothers ...	3	—	Centre and Clinic Infants ...	18	64
Other Mothers ...	341	389	Other Infants ...	6300	6107
Centre and Clinic Expectant Mothers ...	1	4	Centre and Clinic Children 1-5 yrs ...	58	48
Other Expectant Mothers ...	1388	1123	Other " " Infectious Diseases, etc	10122	9916
Infectious Diseases	80	110		392	990
Total ...	1813	1626	Total ...	16890	17125

	1936	1937.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	4,604	4,062
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	23,307	22,813



The number of visits to homes was about the same as that for the previous year. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

#### CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

4,043 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded was 18,186. 9,964 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 31,994, compared with 34,233 during 1936, 33,432 in 1935, 26,448 in 1934, 20,113 in 1933, 17,860 in 1932, and 15,282 in 1931. Truly remarkable figures.

#### INFANT FEEDING.

1,551 newly born infants were visited during 1937.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1937	Average previous 5 years.
Breast Milk only ... ..	86.7	87.8
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	1.9	2.4
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed	88.6	90.2
Artificial Food only ... ..	10.5	8.0
Too weak to take nourishment ...	0.9	1.7

Enquiries were made in reference to 84 deaths under 6 months of age.



In 6 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in no fewer than 33 others, or 39.3 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

23 of the 84 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 22 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,290 infants showed that 42.4 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 50.7 during the previous 5 years. The percentage continues to decline; in 1914 it was 73.7 per cent., by 1924 it had fallen to 61.4 per cent.

#### INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN.

11 cases were notified, the same number as last year. 67 other cases of inflamed eyes, of which 65 were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. Of the 11 notified cases only two were severe. 2 received hospital treatment—1 as in-patient and 1 as out-patient. The remaining 9 were treated in their homes by their own medical attendants, nursing attention being provided for them. 51 of the 67 unnotified cases were treated by their own doctors—1 receiving outdoor Hospital treatment—and 16 very slight cases got well without special treatment.

The number of cases of *Ophthalmia Neonatorum* notified in 1937 (11) was the same as in 1936, and gives a case rate per 1,000 births of 7.0, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 5.22. Although this year's figure showed an increase on the average, the disease has markedly declined since it was first made notifiable in 1914, due largely no doubt to improved instruction of midwives and their consequent better care of the baby's eyes at birth.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed:—Vision unimpaired, 10; Vision impaired, Nil; Cannot be found, 1 (eye condition had improved when last seen by Health Visitor).

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, who acts as Superintendent of Midwives, reports as follows :—

At the beginning of 1937 there were 50 Midwives on the Register. During the year 4 of these left the town, 7 did not notify their intention to practice in the town and 11 surrendered their certificates because of the new Midwives' Act. 13 new names were added during the year.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by the Midwives was 1,493 but in 352 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and for 604 mothers medical aid was obtained.

Herbert Street Nursing Home was responsible for 313 cases. Of the other Midwives 3 attended more than 100 cases each, 4 had over 50 cases each and 7 Midwives attended no cases at all.

Of the 56 Midwives who were in practice during the year, 27 were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 19 partially and 10 not at all.

Of the 56 Midwives 50 had the C.M.B. Certificate by examination, the remaining 6 were untrained. Of the 50 trained Midwives 17 had also the general nursing certificate.

The records of having sent for medical help received from the Midwives were as follows :—

## For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	...	209
During Labour	...	428
During Puerperium	...	62

## For the Child

...

...

699 (604 individuals)

209 (199 individuals)

Total 908

*Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations :—*

Not sending record of advising Medical Help	...	1
Delay in notification of Stillbirth	...	1
Delay in notification of Artificial Feeding	...	1
Delay in notification of having sent for Medical Aid	...	1
Delay in Notification of Liability to be a source of infection	...	5
Failure to notify Deaths	...	2
Failure to notify Birth	...	1
Records or Registers not properly or incorrectly filled up	...	42
Failure to advise Medical Aid for eye	...	1

The Inspector of Midwives made 241 visits to Midwives during the year, and there were also 117 interviews at the Health Department.

*Notification of Stillbirths.*

49 stillbirths occurred in the Midwives' practice.

Prematurity and Twins	...	10
Maceration, Strangulation	...	23
Placenta Praevia and Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	4
Full time—Reason of Stillbirth unknown	...	4
Contracted Pelvis, long labour, abnormal presentations	...	8

*Abortions and Miscarriages.*

32 occurred in the Midwives' practice.

*Infectious Diseases in Midwives' Practice :—*

Puerperal Fever	..	6
„ Pyrexia	...	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	11
Pemphigus	...	6
„ (suspected cases)	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	1
Diphtheria	...	2

In all these, precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

Several of the Midwives in practise do not yet carry out the supervision of their patients during pregnancy which they are expected to do under the Central Midwives' Board Rules. For some Midwives ante-natal supervision has been difficult as their training has been inadequate, but this does not apply to most of the Midwives.

There are still patients who prefer a Midwife who does not trouble to examine them during the ante-natal period, but propaganda in the Press and elsewhere is training mothers to realise the benefit of ante-natal supervision, and to expect more care and attention from their Midwives.

A few Midwives accept so many bookings that it is utterly impossible for them to give that attention to their patients during pregnancy and the puerperium which is expected by the C.M.B. and demanded of the Midwives appointed by the Local Authority under the Midwives' Act, 1936.

During the year the Midwives had their fees paid by the Local Authority in necessitous cases, but from November 9th, this practise has been discontinued. The Local Authority still helps in necessitous cases, but provides the services of one of its own Midwives.

.....

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The Health Committee, acting as the Local Supervising Authority, gave very careful and prolonged consideration to the requirements of this Act and to Circular No. 1569 (Wales). They consulted with the Newport Home Nursing Association, the Monmouthshire Branch of the British Medical Association and finally with the Local Branch of the Incorporated Midwives' Institute—the only local organisations in any way connected with a midwifery service—and finding it was unnecessary for any arrangements to be made between the authority and any voluntary organisations, the following Scheme was evolved for the establishment of a Domiciliary Midwifery Service for the Borough, for submission to the Minister of Health.

The Authority decided themselves directly to employ certified midwives as their whole-time servants. The Authority considered that the under-mentioned proposals would make available such a number of certified midwives as would be adequate for the present needs of the County Borough of Newport.

The number of midwives to be employed by the Authority was fixed at 12. In addition, in order to ensure an efficient service, the Authority decided to employ one Supervisory Midwife.

The Authority considered that each midwife to be employed by them should be capable of attending 80 cases as a midwife and/or maternity nurse during each year.

The factors tending to increase the number of midwives required, the extension of the lying-in period, the enabling of choice of midwife by prospective mothers, the necessary provisions for emergency and unforeseen contingencies and the increased efficiency in the service which is desired, were all considered by the Authority. So, too, were the contrary factors, the larger average number of cases capable of being attended by the municipal midwife and the continuance in practice during the transitional period of the independent practising midwife. After full consideration of all these factors, the Authority took the view that 12 midwives and 1 Supervisory Midwife would provide a midwifery service adequate to the present needs of their area.



The Authority decided to divide the midwives into groups of 4. Each of these groups to be stationed so far as practicable in different areas in the Borough.

The midwives will continue to reside in their respective homes. In order to make them more readily available the Authority will install telephones; and transport facilities by way of omnibus or tramcar on normal occasions and in emergency by means of hired motor vehicles, will be provided. In this way, as also by the grouping of midwives, it is hoped that the advantages of the new Midwifery Service will be available for prospective mothers irrespective of the situation of their homes in the Borough.

All necessary uniform clothing, including caps, cuffs, print dresses, and also, bags, drugs and cupboards will be provided for each midwife by the Authority. With a view to ensuring a maximum of efficiency in the proposed service, the Authority will establish a sterilizing station at one of their Hospitals for the use of the midwives and further will undertake all the necessary laundry work free of expense to the midwives.

The midwives entering the employment of the Authority under the scheme will be allowed one half-day holiday in each week and one long week-end, i.e., Friday night to Monday night every three weeks in addition to the usual annual holidays.

In the selection of midwives, the Authority will have regard mainly to their efficiency as midwives and maternity nurses. The marriage bar which exists in other Departments of the Authority's service will not apply to the municipal midwifery service. Every midwife will, of course, be required to undertake whole time employment under the Authority.

The Authority have classified the midwives proposed to be employed into two classes.

*Class I.* will include those midwives who, in addition to their midwifery training and experience, have the training and qualifications of general nurses. It is intended therefore to pay the following scale of salaries ;—

Commencing Salary	...	£157	5	0	per annum.
Increasing by	...	£9	5	0	per annum.
Maximum Salary	...	£222	0	0	per annum.

This Scale of Salaries is identical with that at present paid to the Health Visitors employed by the Authority.

*Class II.* will consist of practising midwives not trained as general nurses and the salaries to be paid to midwives coming within this Class are :—

Commencing Salary	...	£130	0	0	per annum.
Increasing by	...	£9	0	0	per annum
		in the first two years of employment.			
	and ..	£9	5	0	per annum
		in the third year of employment.			
Maximum Salary	...	£157	5	0	per annum.

The Authority hope that in due time, *Class II.* will disappear and all midwives employed by them will come within *Class I.*

The Authority will pay the Supervisory Midwife as follows :

Commencing Salary	...	£200	0	0	per annum.
Increasing by	...	£12	10	0	per annum.
Maximum Salary	...	£250	0	0	per annum.

The Authority decided to designate the offices held by the midwives and the Supervisory Midwife as established posts for the purposes of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, which has been adopted by the Authority. The provisions of Sub-section 3 of Section 2 of the Act are observed, and the Authority will exercise their power of treating periods, within the statutory limits, during which the municipal midwife formerly practised as an independent midwife as periods of service during which she made contribution to the Superannuation Fund of the Authority. The Authority are reserving the powers of granting a proportionate period of the service of the independent midwife as provided for in the section.

In pursuance of Section 3 of the Act, the Authority have fixed the following Scales of Fees :—

For the first birth	...	...	£2 2 0
For all births subsequent to the first	...	...	£1 15 0

These scales are to apply whether the midwife is acting as a midwife or as a maternity nurse.

These fees are indential with those at present charged by the independent midwives who are members of the Newport and County Midwives' Association. The same have been approved by this and the other voluntary organisations consulted by the Authority. The proviso to Sub-section 1 of Section 3 of the Act will be observed.

The Scheme was put into operation on September 1st, 1937. To start with four midwives (including the supervisory midwife) were appointed. All of these belonged to Class I., i.e., in addition to being trained and experienced midwives, they were qualified nurses with general training.

43 confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives up to December 31st, 1937.

The following return, prepared for the Welsh Board of Health, which shows the work done by the Municipal Midwives from September 1st, 1937, to February 28th, 1938 :—Number of Domiciliary Births attended : Midwifery cases, 59; Maternity cases, 11; Miscarriage, 1. Total, 71.

Two of the Municipal Midwives resigned in December, and were replaced by 2 newly appointed Midwives.

*Surrender of Certificates by Midwives in Private Practice.*—Up to December 31st, 1937, 11 midwives have voluntarily surrendered their certificates in accordance with Section 5 of the Act. The total amount of compensation payable to these women was £1,580 3s. 0d.—an average of £143 14s. 0d. each. In no case has a midwife been required by the Authority to surrender her certificate.



*Annual Report of Dr. Andrewina Laird, Medical Officer,  
Maternity and Child Welfare.*

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended December, 1937.

During the year the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have increased. A certain proportion of the patients attending had attended during previous pregnancies. An increasing proportion of the mothers are attending at an early date in their pregnancies—a very satisfactory feature, as their general health can thereby be supervised throughout pregnancy.

Not only have a larger number of new patients attended at the Ante-Natal Clinic, but patients attend more regularly now than in former years. There are still, however, mothers who neglect to have advice or carry out the treatment advised. Occasionally it is difficult for them to attend Clinics because of home duties or illness in the home, or else a mother who has been advised to rest may hesitate to do so if she has small children to care for, little thinking that by neglecting to carry out instructions she may be causing permanent ill-health to herself and added distress to her family; but there are some mothers who do not trouble to have the supervision of their own doctor or advice at the clinic.

There is an ever increasing demand on the part of mothers to have their confinements in Hospital or Nursing Homes. Because of lack of accommodation or proper conveniences in the home, admission to hospital is desired by some mothers, while many mothers find it difficult to obtain adequate domestic help while they are lying in: several of the latter would rather apply for admission to hospital than apply for a Home Help, possibly some of them do not wish an outsider to become acquainted with their home circumstances, as would be the case if a Home Help were in attendance; while others may have other reasons.

Unfortunately, some mothers of big families, whose health makes hospital treatment desirable, hesitate to accept institutional care on account of having to leave their young children at home.



There is no doubt that many women are nervous and look forward to their approaching confinements with apprehension, and Press Propaganda on Maternal Mortality has increased this fear. Unfortunately, this dread can have an adverse effect on the progress of labour, and it is here that a cheerful competent midwife can do so much to help her patient by reassuring her, and lessening her anxiety.

In September, the Municipal Midwifery Service was inaugurated as required by the Midwives' Act, 1936. Four Midwives were appointed—one of the four acting as Superintendent Midwife. Those patients engaging a Municipal Midwife have free choice of Midwife.

During the latter months of the year a widespread propaganda on the use of the Health Services took place. As the Centres and Clinics in Newport are now widely used it would be impossible with the present staff and accommodation to deal with larger numbers.

It can be said that mothers are showing an increased interest in the welfare of their children—children are cleaner and more sensibly clothed, and many are more sensibly fed.

The work at the Centres has increased during the year. The new Centre at Maesglas was opened on 16th April and the mothers have proved their appreciation by larger attendances than when they had to attend at Central Centre.

The supervision of the toddler—that is the child of 2-5 years—is not as satisfactory as is desirable. More toddlers are seen at the Centres than formerly, but it is much more easy to persuade a mother to bring her infant than the small toddler to the Centre, as she still does not realise how important is the supervision of the toddler. These children are seen in their homes by the Health Visitors, but not as frequently as required, as the staff is inadequate to cope with the work.

During the year the Social Service Council again helped with generous gifts of clothing.

The Unemployment Assistance Board has also helped by



augmenting grants for extra nourishment in cases of illness, and by occasional grants for clothing and bedding. A much larger amount has been spent by the Committee on free milk for expectant and nursing mothers and for children, with manifest advantage to the recipients.

It is known that malnutrition is not always due to lack of means but to improper feeding, and to deal with this only widespread teaching in food values and in cooking is of avail. There are some over-anxious mothers who are at present overloading their children with vitamins in various preparations in their anxiety to have their children well nourished.

As before, mothercraft is taught to the senior elementary girls in 4 schools. This teaching is so useful that it could be extended with great advantage to other schools.

It is not possible to have systematic lectures at the Centres as the work already done is very exacting and there is not time available. Occasional individual talks are, however, possible. The Health Visitor in her home visiting is able to give very useful advice—especially valuable as she is able to judge the difficulties which the mother has to meet in her home.

**NURSING HOMES** (Sections 187 to 195, Public Health Act, 1936).

There are 5 Maternity Homes and 2 Nursing Homes. These Homes are inspected regularly.

**CHILD LIFE PROTECTION** (Sections 206 to 220, Public Health Act, 1936).

At the end of 1937 there were 11 registered foster-parents with 12 foster-children on the Register. This was an increase of 4 parents and 4 children during the 12 months. Only one of the foster-parents has more than one foster-child. None of the registered foster-parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of foster-children for a living. Without exception these children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for.

1. *Notification and Registration :—*

	Foster Parents.	Foster Children
Number on Register, January 1st	7	8
Number added during the year :	6	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number taken off Register	13	14
With Relatives ...	1	1
Attained age of 9 years	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. on Register December 31st, 1937 ...	11	12

2. *Visitors.*—Under Section 209 (2) of the Act, 8 of the Department's Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors.

3. No cases were proceeded against during the year.

4. *Section 210.*—There has been no case where it was found necessary to prohibit any person receiving children for reward.

5. *Section 212.*—No orders have been made by, or sought from, a Justice of the Peace or the Local Authority for the removal of any infant because it was improperly kept.

## THE CLINIC.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

*New Patients during 1937 :—*

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
General Advice (no apparent disease) ...	168
Defective Teeth ...	67
Debility ...	20
Respiratory Affections ...	13
Albuminuria Toxaemia and High Blood Pressure	33
Heart Conditiions and Anaemia ...	38
Alimentary Conditions ...	55
Gynaecological Conditions ...	53
Nervous Affections ...	11
Venereal Diseases ...	22
Deformity of Pelvis—History of Previous Difficult Confinements ...	75
Varicose Veins ...	29
Phthisis ...	7
Miscarriages and Ante—Partum Haemorrhage ...	8
Skin Diseases ...	8
Other conditions ...	16
	<hr/>
	623
	<hr/>

111 old patients also attended during the year making a total of 734 individuals. 25 patients from the Ante-Natal Clinic were examined by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Consultant to the Clinic. 2 patients were X-rayed by Dr. Hastings.

At 131 Stow Hill beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (now a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee) for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour or where there is overcrowding in the home.

19 cases were admitted during pregnancy. Of these 7 were re-admitted later for their confinements and 8 were confined while under treatment.

147 patients were admitted to 131 Stow Hill (this includes 7 re-admissions), 1 into the Gold Tops Nursing Home, and 1 into the Herbert Street Home.

18 patients were admitted because of unsuitable home conditions, the majority of the remaining patients were admitted for complications of labour.

6 patients were sent into Allt-yr-yn Hospital for the treatment of Puerperal Pyrexia.

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Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria have been provided at the Clinic. Few parents have taken advantage of this service. 20 children were immunised in 1937.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic were 3,065 in 1937. (2,695 in 1936 and 2,415 in 1935).

Ante-Natal Clinic ...	...	3065
Mothers, Infants and Children	...	144
Sunlight Clinic ...	...	3850
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	2395
Massage Clinic ...	...	3287
Auxiliary Clinic ...	...	1329
Other attendances at the Clinic	...	2484



*Total Attendances :—*

<i>Including Massage.</i>			<i>Massage only.</i>		
Infants	...	301	Infants	...	80
Children (1—5 years)		852	Children (1—5 years)		182
School Children	...	4529	School Children	...	3025
		<u>5682</u>			<u>3287</u>

*Appliances and Special Boots supplied :—*

To 24 children under 5 years of age ; to 41 School Children.

*Operations and Conservative Treatment :—*

Children under 5 years of age ... 14 + 3 re-admissions.  
 School Children ... 10.

Special alterations were fitted to boots in a large number of cases.

Mr. Parker held 5 special sessions during the year.

As in the last few years the majority of the new cases are of a minor degree of severity as compared with those of 12-13 years ago when an outbreak of Poliomyelitis had occurred in the district.

It is very satisfactory that new cases are sent to the Orthopaedic Clinic at a much earlier stage, as the earlier crippling conditions receive treatment, the better will be the results of treatment and the smaller will be the expenditure involved.

The greater proportion of the new school cases were suffering from postural defects, some of these not of a very severe character. Remedial exercises, when persevered with, quickly helped all those cases, apart from a few cases of Scoliosis and of Kyphosis which have reacted very slowly and have required very prolonged treatment. It is very unfortunate that the onset of many of those postural defects requiring remedial treatment coincides with that period of the school curriculum in which the stress of the preparation for examinations is already taxing the energies of the patients.



Some of the foot deformities are due to improper footwear. Where this has been due to poverty free boots have been supplied by the Authorities.

It is unsatisfactory to see some cases relapse because of the lack of co-operation on the part of the parents—either by neglecting to see that exercises are carried out or that the suggested alterations to shoes are continued.

All those patients suffering from Rickets also received treatment by Artificial Sunlight with beneficial results.

#### THE CLINIC AND CENTRES SALES ACCOUNT.

	Clinic.			Centres.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
VOLUNTARY ACCOUNT—									
Dried Milk, Groats, &c.	57	16	7	1059	14	0	1117	10	7
CORPORATION ACCOUNT—									
Patent Foods ...	11	2	6	131	3	9			
Medicated Foods ...	8	7	2½	181	15	3			
Appliances, Belts, Bandages	3	10	5	0	9	10			
Bottles ...									
Medical Treatment ...	15	2	10½	108	5	11½			
Dental Treatment ...				2	9	3			
Orthopædic Treatment	1	0	8						
Light Treatment ...	7	13	0						
Tonsils and Adenoids Opera- tion Fees ...	14	1	6						
Totals	60	18	2	424	4	0½	485	2	2½
							1602	12	9½

#### VALUE OF GIFTS—

VOLUNTARY ACCOUNTS—									
Dried Milk, Groats, etc.	3	9	4½	111	10	0½	114	19	5
CORPORATION ACCOUNTS—									
Patent and Medicated Foods and Medical Appliances ...	43	1	1½	63	3	4½	106	4	5
							221	3	10

During 1937 an arrangement existed with the Education Authority for the examination of children under 5 years of age suffering from conditions liable to lead to deafness and blindness.

Mr Lee was in charge of the Aural Clinic and saw 5 of our cases. He also operated on 62 patients suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. This treatment was carried out at the School Clinic.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the Eye Clinic at which he examined 29 patients.

For dental treatment 24 patients were sent from the Clinic and 210 from the Centres.

#### SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

11 patients were admitted to the Home. The Voluntary Committee very kindly paid the train fare in 5 cases.

All the patients derived great benefit from their holiday at the sea.

#### THE CENTRES.

##### *New Patients :—*

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	141	157	73	371
Central	...	134	143	39	316
Crindau	...	96	87	54	237
Lliswerry	...	139	155	72	366
Maindee	...	192	180	93	465
Beechwood	...	172	180	68	420
Caerau	...	83	71	45	199
Malpas	...	31	29	12	72
Maesglas	...	82	68	65	215
		1070	1070	521	2661

##### *New Expectant Mothers (included above) :—*

Alexandra, 49; Central, 43; Crindau, 15; Lliswerry, 37; Maindee, 14; Beechwood, 27; Caerau, 10; Malpas, 7; Maesglas, 12; Total, 214.

##### *Number of Patients on Registers of Centres at the end of the year :—*

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	522	182	447	1151
Central	...	545	138	515	1198
Crindau	...	402	114	335	851
Lliswerry	...	461	162	397	1020
Maindee	...	810	189	623	1622
Beechwood	...	767	173	621	1561
Caerau	...	391	61	326	778
Malpas	...	155	27	148	330
Maesglas	...	317	73	300	690
		4370	1119	3712	9201

*Medical Examinations at the Centres :—*

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	312	1804	1229	3345
Central	...	472	1467	940	2879
Crindau	...	155	960	908	2023
Lliswerry	...	499	1905	1286	3690
Maindee	...	449	1438	1033	2920
Beechwood	...	262	2725	1383	4370
Caerau	...	118	725	879	1722
Malpas	...	40	480	480	1000
Maesglas	...	217	731	771	1719
		2524	12235	8909	23668

*Total Attendances at the Centres :—*

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	3356	2304	1897	7557
Central	...	3302	2277	1503	7082
Crindau	...	2357	1360	1560	5277
Lliswerry	...	4263	2809	2457	9629
Maindee	...	3806	2608	1747	8161
Beechwood	...	5230	3556	2510	11296
Caerau	...	1571	841	995	3407
Malpas	...	1266	643	652	2561
Maesglas	...	1848	1055	1376	4279
		26999	17453	14697	59149

The attendances at the Centres have increased during 1937 as compared with the year 1936.

The Dental, Maternity, and Fireguard Clubs have been carried out at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee by members of the Voluntary Committee who attend the Centres.

These ladies ably help in many ways at the Centres and have also provided money for the Boot Fund and for train fares for Southerndown Rest patients. To them I extend my grateful thanks.

I wish also to record my appreciation of the help given me by the Staff.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

## ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The following is the Report of Dr. Gwyneth Daniel on the work of this Clinic :—

During the year ending December 31st, 1937, 171 children under the age of 5 years were treated at the Clinic. Of these, 123 were new cases, and 48 were old cases continuing treatment from the previous year. The majority of the cases were treated with the mercury vapour lamp but a number received treatment with the carbon arc lamp.

<i>Conditions for which treated.</i>			<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>
Rickets	...	...	60	28
Debility	..	...	26	15
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	10	1
Marasmus, underweight, etc.			14	4
Kyphosis	...	...	2	3
Adenitis	...	...	4	1
T. B. Peritonitis	...	...	1	1
T. B. Dactylitis	...	...	0	1
			<hr/> 117	<hr/> 54

*Total Attendances—*

<i>Infants</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>
192	...	2443	...	2635

The Clinic is held on Monday and Friday of each week.

*Rickets.*—86 cases received treatment. Of these, 21 derived a maximum benefit, the rickets condition clearing up and the general health being restored to normal; 33 improved, the bony deformities becoming less and the general health being ameliorated; 5 showed improvement in general health while 28 showed no response to treatment. The average attendances of 20 of these were 3. 2 cases reported for observation having received treatment in the previous year: in both improvement was maintained.

*Debility.*—40 cases received treatment. Of these, 7 were much improved showing a gain in weight, increased muscle tone and colour; 22 improved with a gain in weight only, and 11 showed no improvement; none of these completed one course of treatment. 1 case reported for observation from the previous year and had maintained improvement.

*Respiratory Diseases.*—11 cases received treatment.

(a) *Chronic Bronchitis*—3 cases. 1 showed great improvement, the lung condition cleared up and there was no attack of bronchitis in the subsequent six months: 1 case improved but home circumstances prevented continuance of treatment: 1 case showed no improvement.

(b) *Bronchial Asthma*—5 cases. 3 of these improved, the attacks lessening both in frequency and severity: 2 showed no improvement.

(c) *Bronchial Catarrh*—3 cases. All these cases improved considerably; the lung condition cleared up and the general health was much improved.

*Marasmus, Underweight, etc.*—18 cases received treatment. 5 cases responded very satisfactorily to treatment, gaining weight well, becoming more contented, and developing normally; 8 improved with a gain in weight; 1 slightly improved; 4 were unchanged, the average attendance of these was two attendances each.

*Kyphosis.*—5 cases received treatment. 4 improved with decreased bony deformity and improved muscle tone; 1 showed no improvement but the patient only attended once.

*Adenitis.*—5 cases received treatment.

(a) *Tuberculous*—1 case which improved, the gland subsided and the general health improved.

(b) *Non-Tuberculous*—4 cases. 3 improved in local and general condition; 1 showed no change but the patient only attended three times.

*Tuberculous Peritonitis.*—2 cases received treatment. 1 improved very much, gaining weight with disappearance of symptoms and was discharged as cured; 1 improved and is still receiving treatment.

*Tuberculous Dactylitis.*—1 case was treated. This child had had the affected finger amputated and received treatment for her general condition which improved.



### School Children.

During the year 73 school children received treatment, of which 55 were new cases and 18 old cases.

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>
Debility ...	16	7
Nervous Debility ...	4	1
Bronchial Catarrh ...	10	2
Bronchitis and Asthma, &c. ...	4	2
Cervical Adenitis ...	12	4
Other Tuberculous Conditions	5	1
Miscellaneous ...	4	1
	<hr/> 55 <hr/>	<hr/> 18 <hr/>

*Total Attendances—1215.*

*Debility.*—23 cases received treatment. Of these 7 showed much improvement with gain in weight, improvement in appetite and increase in energy; 11 improved and 5 showed no improvement.

*Nervous Debility.*—5 cases were treated. 1 was much improved becoming less apprehensive and gaining in weight; 2 improved and 2 showed no change.

*Bronchial Catarrh.*—12 cases received treatment. 2 showed great improvement, the lung condition clearing up and the general health improved; 7 improved there being no attack while under treatment; 1 showed slight improvement and 2 were unchanged.

*Bronchitis and Asthma.*—6 cases received treatment. 2 improved very much; 3 improved both in general health and lung condition and 2 showed no response to treatment.

*Cervical Adenitis.*—16 cases received treatment.

(a) *Tuberculous*—12 cases. 3 were much improved; the adenitis subsided, weight was gained and the general health improved; 7 improved with decrease in size of the glands and improvement in general health; 2 showed no change but both these cases had received only two treatments each.

6 of the cases received local treatment to the gland as well as general treatment.

(b) *Non-Tuberculous*—4 cases. 2 were much improved and 2 moderately so.

*Other Tuberculous Conditions*.—6 cases received treatment.

(a) *Peritonitis*—2 cases. Both improved under treatment with gain in weight and decrease in local symptoms.

(b) *Mesenteric Adenitis*—2 cases. 1 improved and 1 showed no improvement, but the patient received only four treatments.

(c) *Mediastinal Adenitis*—1 case. This case improved under treatment, gained weight, and became more energetic.

(d) *Osteitis*.—1 case. This case responded well to treatment.

*Miscellaneous*.—5 cases received treatment.

(a) *Rheumatism*—2 cases. Both improved with disappearance of rheumatic pains.

(b) *Phlyctenular Ulceration*.—1 case which improved very much.

(c) *Eczema*.—1 case which showed no improvement but attended only twice.

(d) *Poor Circulation*.—1 case which did not improve.

*Remarks*.—The treatment of cervical adenitis both for tuberculous and non-tuberculous infection was satisfactory. Out of 21 cases only 3 did not respond to treatment. Wherever it was possible local treatment to the glands was given in addition to general treatment. All cases received cod-liver oil in some form.

Cases of debility also responded well where it was possible to give one or more full courses of treatment. The majority of those who did not respond either did not complete a course or only attended 2 or 3 times. The distances that some of the patients live make it difficult to get as regular attendance as one would like.

#### AUXILIARY CLINIC.

Dr. Patience Craig reports that at the beginning of 1937 there were 81 cases on the books—1 case of Syphilis, 46 of Gonorrhoea and 34 Non-Venereal.

120 new cases attended the Clinic during the year, 4 of which were female children under five years of age.

Of the 116 Adult cases, 106 were expectant mothers, of whom 26 were found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea. Of the 10 non-expectant new cases 1 had venereal disease. Also all the four children had venereal disease. No new cases of Syphilis were discovered.

New cases of a non-venereal character were treated for various conditions set out in detail below.

All four children were proved to have Gonococcal vulvo-vaginitis. Two were discharged as cured, one ceased to attend and the fourth is still receiving treatment.

*Conditions Treated (New Cases):—*

Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	27
Gonorrhoeal Vulvo-vaginitis			...	4
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	42
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	10
Pruritis	...	...	...	6
Bartholin gland abscess	...	...	...	1
No apparent disease	...	...	...	30
				<hr/>
				120
				<hr/>

*Total Attendances:—*

Expectant Mothers	...	498
Children	...	116
Non-Expectants	...	550
		<hr/>
		1164
		<hr/>

*Comparison with former years:—*

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Non- Venereal.</i>	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonor- rhoea.</i>	<i>Total Atten- dances.</i>
1933	...	69	44	—	25	1622
1934	...	125	83	—	42	1774
1935	...	102	81	—	21	1843
1936	...	106	73	—	33	1559
1937	...	120	89	—	31	1164

Attendances may be seen to have fallen considerably. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that most of the women suffered from non-venereal conditions which responded rapidly to treatment.

On the other hand difficulty is experienced in getting women to attend regularly unless symptoms are acute.

Once the confinement is over it does not seem possible to get a woman to return more than once.

The attendances of expectant mothers remained within 20 of that of 1936.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,287; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,230. This afforded a death rate of 12.78 compared with 12.11 in 1936, 12.38 in 1935, 12.12 in 1934, 13.18 in 1933, 11.85 in 1932, 13.07 in 1931, 10.98 in 1930, 12.62 in 1929, 11.15 in 1928, 12.45 in 1927, 10.49 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 12.32 and for the past 10 years 12.18.

The average death rate in the 125 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1937 was 12.5.

475 deaths, or 38.6 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Public Assistance Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 317; Royal Gwent Hospital, 88; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 3; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 67. In addition, 144 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 122; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 2; Public Works and Places, 2; and in Private Institutions, etc., 18. An ever increasing proportion of deaths take place in Public Institutions: last year the figure was 35.8 per cent., in 1925 it was 24.3 and in 1915 22.0 per cent.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 124 or 10.1 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 591 deaths occurred among the aged

(65 years and upwards) or 48.0 per cent. of all the deaths. The latter figure continues to increase and the former to diminish, as the following show; the change in the respective proportions is remarkable and gives some indication of the great advance in Public Health :—

		Percentage of Total Deaths	
		Under 5 years of Age.	65 years and over.
1900	...	45'21	15'63
1905	...	35'46	19'96
1910	...	34'38	21'62
1915	...	26'84	25'88
1920	...	26'99	23'80
1925	...	24'26	29'81
1930	...	12'86	36'89
1935	...	13'72	41'69
1936	...	11'13	46'98
1937	...	10'08	48'05

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely 327—a rate of 3.40 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 2.95). It is noteworthy that 232 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER came next with 147 deaths and a death rate of 1.528 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.381 for the previous five years. The 1937 rate was higher by 0.047 per 1,000 than that for 1936 and was .147 per 1,000 above the last five yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—81 deaths; the deaths of females numbered 66. The sites most commonly affected in females were the generative organs (22 deaths); in males, the intestines and rectum (21 deaths). The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (in common with the rest of the Country generally) will be seen from the following figures :—

Average Death Rate (per 1,000 living) in 5 yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	.841
1920—1924	...	.977
1925—1929	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	1.302
1931—1935	...	1.314
1932—1936	...	1.381

In England and Wales the death-rate from Cancer during 1937 was 1.632 per 1,000 of the population.



### *Radium and Radium-Therapy.*

The Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital are of the opinion that the time has come to bring the hospital to the forefront in the treatment of Cancer and that a sum of £1,500 should be expended for this purpose.

During the past year the old radium-therapy equipment has been replaced with an up-to-date shock-proof set. In addition, it was decided to purchase 85 milligrams of radium with the necessary safe and equipment; this would be put into use early in 1938 and will enable a considerable saving to be effected in the hiring which has been the practice heretofore.

There is no doubt that the additional facilities now available will be of inestimable value to those who are unfortunate enough to require such treatment in Newport.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES caused 120 deaths—a death-rate of 1.247. Of these 69 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 34 to Bronchitis.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 45 or 3.66 per cent. of the total deaths. 8 of the 45 were due to suicide and 1 to homicide.

Inquests were held in 63 instances or 5.12 per cent. of the total deaths. 33 (2.68 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total deaths from diseases of a zymotic nature numbered 149 compared with 149 in 1936, 195 in 1935, 147 in 1934, 227 in 1933, 159 in 1932, 218 in 1931, 152 in 1930, 236 in 1929, 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 1.55 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 1.92. These diseases accounted for 12.1 per cent. of the total deaths. The 149 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 83 (lungs 71, other forms 12); Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 3; Influenza, 31; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 8; Whooping Cough, 6; Erysipelas, 2; Venereal Diseases, 6; Septicaemia, 1; Measles, 6; Typhoid Fever, 1; and Acute Poliomyelitis, 1. Tuberculosis and Influenza were responsible for 76.5 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Influenza death rate of 0.32 in Newport was lower than that for the Great Towns, which was 0.39.

#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .083).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 8. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years are as follows :—

Period.			Rate per 1000 births.
1911—1915	...	...	21'81
1916—1920	...	...	8'87
1921—1925	...	...	7'52
1926—1930	...	...	6'18
1930—1934	...	...	4'67
1931—1935	...	...	5'64
1932—1936	...	...	5'62
Year 1933	...	...	8'45
Year 1934	...	...	5'37
Year 1935	...	...	7'47
Year 1936	...	...	3'68
Year 1937	...	...	5'09

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 125 Great Towns was 7.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 5.8, compared with 5.09 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates from year to year; the figure for the year under review shows an increase compared with 1936, but is below the average rate for the previous five years.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

Table 11 shows the number of cases of certain non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the School Attendance Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases

coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .062).

189 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, a number somewhat lower than the average for the past five years, which was 208. 72 of the cases were under School age and 104 were in the Infants' departments of the Schools. 6 deaths occurred, 2 of which were less than 12 months old, and 4 between 1 and 5 years. These give a fatality rate of 31.75 per 1,000 cases, whereas the average fatality rate in Newport since 1927 has been over 46. The death-rate from this disease in 1937 in England and Wales was 0.04 and in 125 County Boroughs 0.04 also.

#### MEASLES (Death Rate .062).

This disease, which was quiescent during 1936, became epidemic in 1937 when 1,392 cases were recorded. 21 cases occurred during the first quarter, 664 in the second, 455 in the third, and 252 in the last quarter of the year. 926 of the 1,392 cases were among children of the Infants' Departments of the Schools, 395 were under School age, 1 was over School age and 70 occurred among the children of the "Boys" and "Girls" Departments of the Schools.

The disease was of a mild type and there were only 6 deaths, giving a fatality rate of 4.31 per 1,000 cases. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 14.47. Comparative figures for big epidemics in recent years are :—

Year.	Cases.	Case Rate.	Fatality Rate.	Death Rate.
1927	1258	13'22	14'3	'19
1931	1524	17'08	12'5	'21
1935	909	9'59	28'6	'27
1937	1392	14'47	4'3	'06

The death-rate from Measles during 1937 in England and Wales was 0.02 and in the 125 Great Towns 0.03.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever (until October 1st, 1937), Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1937 was 1,024, compared with 610 in 1936, 800 in 1935, and 890 in 1934.

## VISITS AND DISINFECTION.

6,264 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 860 houses (3,011 rooms) were disinfected, and 5,969 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 92 articles were destroyed.

3,136 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 565 lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses. 225 such houses (709 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department.

## SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .010).

The number of notifications during 1937 was 229, compared with 97 in 1936, and an annual average of 364 during the 5 years 1932-1936. 47 cases occurred in the first quarter. 32 in the second, 33 in the third, and 117 in the fourth quarter. This increase in the fourth quarter has proved to be the beginning of an epidemic, which at the time of writing is still continuing.

The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 2.38 compared with a yearly average of 3.95 during the previous 5 years.

The disease was of a mild type and only one death occurred—this was a home-nursed patient who died some months after the onset of Scarlet Fever, the cause of death being certified as Endocarditis following Rheumatism, which was assumed to have been connected with Scarlet Fever infection.



Both in England and Wales and in the 125 Great Towns, the death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.01—the same as for Newport.

188 or 82.1 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, the Department having satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment. The daily average number of cases of Scarlet Fever under treatment throughout the year was 15.4, compared with 10.0 in 1936.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

(Death Rate .031)

330 cases were notified, compared with 192 in 1936, and with an annual average during the past five years of 157. The case rate per 1,000 living was 3.43. The disease was most prevalent during the second half of the year. 82 cases occurred during the first, 151 during the second, 66 during the third, and 131 during the fourth quarter. 4 deaths occurred (including one non-resident), giving a fatality rate of 9.1 per 1,000 cases notified—a very low figure and compares most favourably with the fatality rate of 58.45 during the past five years. The death rate of 0.31 per 1,000 of the population was the lowest since 1930 and was .05 below that for the Great Towns which was 0.08. 275 or 83.3 per cent. of the notified cases were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts 61 "carrier" cases were discovered. 21 of these were isolated in Hospital. Of these 61 "carrier" cases 26 were patients of the Royal Gwent Hospital where an outbreak of Diphtheria had occurred towards the close of 1936. 7 of the 330 clinical cases also occurred at that Hospital.

Although the Health, Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees have made arrangements for the immunisation of children at their Clinics free of charge and circulars setting out the advantages of this protection have been distributed throughout the Schools, full advantage has not been taken of the facilities provided.

It has been decided to keep in the Health Department a supply of immunising products for Private Practitioners should they need them for their patients. So far there has been little demand for them.



Antitoxin is kept in stock at the Health Department to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant; but more antitoxin could be injected by the Medical Practitioners before patients are admitted to Hospital, with benefit to the patients.

1,306,000 units (131 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

#### TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate .010).

*(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.)*

7 cases were notified during the year.

4 cases, all of the Para-Typhoid B type, occurred during the 2nd Quarter—2 (in one house) in Lliswerry Ward and one each in Victoria and St. Julians Ward. Although they all occurred about the same time (they were notified during the week ending May 29th) the most careful investigations into their movements, the water, milk, and other food supplies failed to reveal any connection between the cases, or any common source of the infection, which has been a mystery. The four cases were of a mild character; they were all removed to Hospital and recovered. There was no extension of the disease. In the 3rd Quarter 2 cases, 1 of Typhoid Fever and 1 Para-Typhoid B type, were notified. Both were removed to Hospital and recovered. The source of these cases was also obscure. In the 4th Quarter another case was notified (in Caerau Ward). On enquiry it was found that the patient worked at Croydon; he had come to his home in Newport ill: a Blood Test revealed the nature of his illness. The man was removed to Hospital at once, and he recovered. There was no spread of the disease.

The annual average number of cases of this disease notified during the past five years was 2.4.

One death from Typhoid Fever has been recorded by the Registrar General. This was a case that occurred in Scarborough. He was treated in Hospital there and was discharged cured. He came to his home (in Victoria Ward) to recuperate. Some complications supervened with a fatal result. Thus Newport has been debited with one death from Typhoid Fever.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 0.863 (Lungs, 0.738; Other forms, 0.125)]

DEATHS.—83 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred in Newport; 71 from Pulmonary and 12 from Other Forms. The latter include Brain 7, Other 5.

The total death-rate from Tuberculosis is the lowest recorded. Forms other than Respiratory Tuberculosis give a somewhat higher rate than for the two previous years, but the rate of 0.738 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1937 is the lowest that has yet occurred in Newport. The figures given below show the comparison with previous years and with England and Wales.

Tuberculosis Death-Rates (per 1,000 of Population).

	Pulmonary	Other Forms	All Forms	
			Newport	England & Wales
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84
1933	0.79	0.158	0.948	0.82
1934	0.868	0.194	1.062	0.76
1935	0.950	0.116	1.066	0.72
1936	0.957	0.093	1.050	0.69
1937	0.738	0.125	0.863	0.69

*Notifications.*

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past seven years :—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1931	175	64	239
1932	188	68	256
1933	170	55	225
1934	132	66	198
1935	145	62	207
1936	133	51	184
1937	155	62	217

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1937  
at various age groups.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5—	3	5	21	13	...	...	...	2
15—	19	25	4	9	8	8	2	3
25—	19	15	1	4	7	10	2	...
35—	14	12	...	3	10	3	...	...
45—	20	7	2	1	8	7	2	...
55—	10	1	1	...	7	...	...	1
65 and upwards	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	...
Total	86	69	31	31	41	30	6	6

*Tuberculosis of Lungs.*

Of the 155 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1937, 122 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 78.7 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, 63 per cent. in 1930, 68 per cent. in 1931, 66.5 per cent. in 1932, 75.3 per cent. in 1933, 74.2 per cent. in 1934, 68.9 per cent. in 1935, and 69.9 per cent. in 1936.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; for 1927-31, 662.5; for 1932-36, 540.4; and for the year 1937, 458.1—a marked reduction.

#### *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.*

Of the 62 cases notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, 58 were alive at the end of the year (93.5 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, 78 per cent. in 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, 68.2 per cent. in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in 1935, and 82.3 per cent. in 1936.

The fatality rates per 1,000 cases of Other Forms of Tuberculosis during the following five-yearly periods were 1923-1927, 316.4; 1928-1932, 248.4; 1932-1936, 217.4; and for the year 1937, 193.5—an impressive decline.

As to notifications received after death of the patient, there is little improvement in the percentages of either Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary cases so notified, but the proportion is very low—less than 3 per cent.

#### *Tuberculosis—All Forms.*

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	...	33 <sup>1</sup>	...	274	..	605
Non-Pulmonary	...	162	...	173	...	335
All Forms	...	493	...	447	...	940

During each of the previous eight years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was 1936, 860; 1935, 861; 1934, 821; 1933, 798; 1932, 730; 1931, 701; 1930, 676; 1929, 655—a continuous increase.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculosis cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants. This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain

from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

All medical practitioners have been circularised with the object of securing diagnosis and notification of cases at the earliest possible moment.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 261 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1937—a decrease of 79 cases compared with last year. The importance of this preventive aspect of their work is obvious.

With regard to the Non-Pulmonary form of the disease, the infection in many of the cases is Bovine in origin and is conveyed to children and infants by means of infected milk. There are hopeful signs, however, that the country is gradually appreciating the advantages of a “safe” milk. At present pasteurisation properly carried out is the only certain method of safeguarding our milk supplies.

The occupations of the cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1937 are set out on the following pages.



# Occupations of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis.

## (A) PULMONARY

MALES				FEMALES					
In-door	No.	Out-door	No.	Partly In-door and partly Out-door	No.	In-door	No.	Out-door	No.
Accountant	1	Crane Driver	1	House Repairer	1	Adding Machine Operator	1		
Boot Repairers ...	2	Drover	1	Seamen	4	Clerks	2		
Butchers	2	Engine Drivers	2	Sign Writer	1	Domestic Servants	9		
Clerks	9	Fireman, Railway	1			Factory Hand	1		
Compositor	1	Insurance Agent	1			Housewives	38		
Cook, Ships'	1	Labourers	18			Hairdresser	1		
Electricians	...	Motor Drivers	4			Laundress	1		
Engineers, Motor	2	Park Attendant	1			Midwife	1		
Firemen, Ships' ...	3	Porter	1			Shop Assistants	4		
Grocer	2	Postman	1			Tailoresses	2		
Greaser, Ship's ...	1	Soldier	1			Waitress	1		
Hairdresser	1	Tramp	1						
Laundry, Foreman	1								
Nail Maker	1								
Post Office Worker	1								
Shop Assistant	1								
Steelworkers	12								
Storekeeper	1								
Total	43	Total	33	Total	6	Total	61	Total	—

MALES.				FEMALES.							
Indoor.	No.	Out-door.	No.	Partly In-door and Partly Out-door.	No.	In-door.	No.	Out-door.	No.		
Show Room Attendant	1	Builder	1	Plasterer	1	Cinema Attendant	1				
	Steelworker	1	Labourer			1	Domestic Servants			2	
			Insurance Agent	1	Dressmaker	1	Factory Hand			1	
					Governess	1	Housewives			8	
					Shop Assistant	1	Warehouse			1	
					Apprentice	1					
Total	2	Total	3	Total	1	Total	16			Total	—

## (C) SUMMARY.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	43	61	2	16	122
Out-door	33	...	3	...	36
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	6	...	1	...	7
School Children	3	5	22	15	45
Under School Age	...	...	2	...	2
No Occupation	1	3	1	...	5
Total ...	86	69	31	31	217

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients :—

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				BOTH				Totals
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :	72	53	10	4	3	18	14	10	241	253	171	122	787
(a) Definitely tuberculous	72	53	10	4	3	18	14	10	75	71	24	14	184
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	181	147	108	602
B. CONTACTS examined during the year :	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	47	107	61	47	261
(a) Definitely tuberculous	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	4	11
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Non-Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	104	60	43	250
C. CASES written off Register :	7	21	3	..	5	14	3	1	224	324	217	153	918
(a) Recovered	7	21	3	..	5	14	3	1	12	35	6	1	54
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on Register as tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	289	211	152	864
D. NUMBER OF CASES on Register on Dec. 31st :	296	241	52	51	53	87	77	48	349	328	129	99	905
(a) Definitely tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(b) Diagnosis not completed	537	..	103	..	140	..	..	125	678	..	228	..	906

The number of attendances at the Clinic was 4,214, and the number of visits to the homes of patients by the Tuberculosis Nurse was 8809.

For several years it has been pointed out in this Report that the after-care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions and that such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with voluntary agencies re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home-nursed cases.

The matter has been ventilated before the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the working of the Tuberculosis Scheme and other matters in Wales, and it is now probable that there will be in the near future an improvement in this direction, possibly with increased cost to the Local Authority.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during  
the year ended 31st December, 1937.

All Forms of Tuberculosis.

	Adults.		Children.	
	M	F.	M.	F.
In Institutions on January 1st, 1937 :				
Definite     ...     ...	42	21	8	7
Observation     ...     ...	...	...	1	...
Total     ...     ...	42	21	9	7
Admitted during the year:				
Definite     ...     ...	87	72	19	12
Observation     ...     ...	2	4	3	4
Total     ...     ...	89	76	22	16
Discharged during the year:				
Definite     ...     ...	75	50	14	12
Observation     ...     ...	2	4	4	2
Total     ...     ...	77	54	18	14
Died in institutions:				
Definite     ...     ...	16	11	...	1
Observation     ...     ...	...	...	...	...
Total     ...     ...	16	11	..	1
In Institutions December 31st, 1937:				
Definite     ...     ...	38	32	13	6
Observation     ...     ...	...	...	...	2
Total     ...     ...	38	32	13	8

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

The position in this country as regards vaccination continues to be entirely unsatisfactory. The facility with which exemption can be obtained has diminished in the mind of the public the value of Vaccination as a preventative of Small Pox. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy (see Table 8). In New-



port during the year ended June 30th, 1937, 17.5 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated compared with 20.8 per cent. in 1936, 20.1 per cent. in 1935, 16.9 per cent. in 1934, 20.3 per cent. in 1933, 20.97 per cent. in 1932, 27.5 per cent. in 1931, 34.4 per cent. in 1922, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. E. de Lloyd, has presented the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Year ended 30th June, 1937	Year ended 30th June, 1936
No of Births Registered ...	1,726	1,638
No. Successfully Vaccinated ..	285	322
No. Insusceptible to Vaccination ...	4	4
No. had Small Pox ...	...	...
No. of Exemptions received...	1,210	1,095
No. died unvaccinated ...	75	76
No. postponed by Medical Certificate ...	24	36
No. removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	19	14
No. removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found ...	52	42
No. in abeyance ..	57	49
Percentage successfully Vaccinated ...	17.5	20.8

“The percentage of children successfully vaccinated is the “lowest but one ever recorded, which is not surprising when “exemption from vaccination is obtained so easily.”

#### CHICKEN POX.

During the year 437 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 432 in 1936. 352 of the cases were among school children, and 85 among children under school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table 11. The rules for exclusion from school laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

#### MUMPS.

This disease was epidemic during the first half of the year. In all 901 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 193 in 1936. 409 cases occurred in the first Quarter, 344 in the second Quarter, 78 in the third and 70 in the fourth Quarter.

## OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of the following Infectious Diseases were received during the year :—

Erysipelas	...	...	98	Cases
Pneumonia-Influenzal	...	28		
Acute Primary	...	137		
		— —	165	
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	1	Case
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	1	"
Acute Polio-myelitis	...	...	1	"
Dysentery (Amoebic)	...	...	1	"
Malaria (Port Case)	...	...	1	"

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment for all persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital.

On May 20th, 1935, the number of sessions was increased from five per week to six, giving an additional session for females on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. and changing the male session on Tuesdays at 4.30 p.m. to Mondays at 10 a.m. The clinic is now open for :—

*Males.*—Mondays, 10 a.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

*Females.*—Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m.; and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public House" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department at the Royal Gwent Hospital, provides for irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions.

The total attendances during the years 1927-37 were as follows :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Males	3801	3765	3872	3241	3759	2857	4503	3775	4009	3410	2876
Females	1136	1223	1045	1126	1386	1505	1603	2217	2206	2446	2042
Totals	4937	4988	4417	4367	5145	4362	6106	5992	6215	5856	4918

There was a decrease in both male and female attendances; the marked increase in the female attendances which followed the employment of a special Health Visitor to act in a confidential capacity as a link between the Clinic and the patients' homes was not fully maintained, but the number of new female patients was less than last year and also below the five yearly average.

The number of new patients was as follows :—

	1937			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
syphilis ...	59	16	75	56·4	20·6	77·0
soft Chancre	16	1	17	17·0	·4	17·4
gonorrhœa	136	16	152	110·8	25·0	135·8
not V.D. ...	39	14	53	35·8	14·4	50·2
Totals	250	47	297	220·0	60·4	280·4

The figures show that the total number of persons dealt with for the first time was above the average for the past five years and also higher than that for 1936 : but the increase was entirely in the number of male patients. The decrease in the number of female cases applied to all the Venereal Diseases; there was, however, a slight increase of females who were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1937 was 450, compared with 457 in 1936, 450 in 1935, 341 in 1934, and a five yearly average of 462.

The use of Arsenobenzene Compounds in the treatment of

these diseases at the Clinic continues to increase, but the number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given out to private practitioners from the Health Department has been getting less as the following figures show :—58 in 1937, 75 in 1936, 34 in 1935, 60 in 1934, 39 in 1933, 40 in 1932, 78 in 1931, 80 in 1930, 110 in 1929, 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment continues to diminish, although there is still room for improvement. In the case of sailors this is unavoidable because of the nature of their calling; they are provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

Further information will be found on Pages 81 and 82, and statistical information in Table 14 at end of Report.

Facilities for privacy in treatment are necessarily desirable when dealing with these conditions especially so in the case of Female patients. With this object in view mothers and expectant mothers are provided with facilities at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

### ALLT-YR-YN.

529 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 23 of the cases (15 of Scarlet Fever, 5 of Diphtheria, 1 of Scarlet Fever/Diphtheria Mixed Infection, 1 of Typhoid Fever, and 1 of Cerebro-spinal Fever) were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 5. During 1936, the admissions and deaths were respectively 298 and 17. The daily average number of patients in hospital, 1937, was 43.3.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Cerebro-spinal Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following :—The Urban District Councils of Bedwas and Machen, Caerleon, Mynyddislwyn, Pontypool and Rhymney; the Rural District Councils of Pontypool and Magor and St. Mellons.

## SCARLET FEVER.

188 of the 229 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 16 cases (including 1 case of Mixed Infection—Scarlet Fever/Diphtheria) were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 204 cases. The average age of the patients was 9.12 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 29.56 days. There were no deaths.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

There were eight admissions to Allt-yr-yn Hospital—including one case from outside the Borough. The 7 “resident” cases were all true cases. All the cases recovered. The average age of the patients was 30.19 years and the average stay in hospital was 34.25 days.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

275 of the 330 cases of Diphtheria notified were treated in Hospital. 5 cases were also admitted from outside districts. One case was re-admitted, one case was admitted this year but notified at end of 1936, and 2 were cancelled cases, making a total of 284 cases. In addition, 21 “Carriers” (including 8 from the Royal Gwent Hospital) were admitted. 4 cases proved fatal—one being a non-resident admitted from a Newport boarding school. The fatality of the Borough Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) cases was 0.91 per cent. (1.09 per cent. among Hospital cases), and although similar figures for England and Wales are not available for comparison, the rates for Newport are very low. The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 31.43 days, and the average age of all patients was 9.34 years.

## OTHER DISEASES.

The other diseases, cases of which were admitted were:—Erysipelas, 2 cases; Cerebro-spinal Fever, 2 (including 1 outside Borough case which died); Puerperal Pyrexia, 6; and Observation cases, 1 Scarlet Fever and 1 Diphtheria.

## BUILDINGS.

A considerable amount of repairs and renovations have been carried out during the year. The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.) has kindly furnished the following details of the



special work and renovations carried out from the 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, the cost of which totalled £566 :—

*Internal Decorating—*

Certain Internal Decorating, Administrative Block.  
 Redecorating Laundry.  
 Certain Redecorating in Lodge.  
 Redecorating Driver Smith's House.

*External Painting—*

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and Porch.

*Total cost of above work, £239 12s. 9d.*

*General—*

Electrical Work in Wards 3 and 4.  
 Repairs to Fencing, Tennis Courts.  
 New Coal Shed near Laundry.  
 Provision of Electric Refrigerator in Kitchen.  
 Renewing skirtings.  
 Gravel to small paths.  
 New ceiling, etc., to Calorifier House.  
 Lean-to roof for Ladders.  
 Linoleum.  
 Three Parker-Knoll chairs.  
 New Bridge Casting, etc., to Hydro-Extractor.

*Total cost of above items, £326 9s. 4d.*

## LABORATORY WORK.

During 1937, 13,906 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 9,347 in 1936. The following is a summary of the work done :—

*For Medical Practitioners.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,212; Sputa for Tubercle, 64; Faeces and Urine for Enteric organisms, 2; Blood for Typhoid, 13; Specimens for Gonococci, 31; Other specimens, 54; Total, 1,376.

*Schools.*—Swabs from Contracts, 2,535; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 1,228; Other specimens, 12; Total, 3,775.

*Health Department.*—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 325; from Suspected cases, 141; and from Contacts, 2,886; Smears for Gonococci, 192; Blood for Typhoid, 5; Faeces and Urine for Enteric organisms, 7; Other specimens, 306; Total, 3,862.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 4,578; Sputa for Tubercle, 2; Blood for Typhoid, 4; Faeces and urine for Enteric organisms, 45; Other specimens, 37; Total, 4,666.

*Other Institutions.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 100; Sputa, 105; Other specimens, 22; Total, 227.

Attention has already been drawn in previous reports to the inadequacy of the Laboratory facilities. At present the work dealt with is simply that connected with ordinary Public Health Administration, viz. :—the examination of swabs for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus, Microscopic examination for Tubercle Bacilli, Bloods for Widal Reaction, microscopic examination for Gonococci, Faeces and Urines for bacilli of the Enteric Group, and a few other minor investigations. Even from the point of view of what constitutes a bare necessity as regards Public Health work it fails absolutely to meet the necessary requirements. In this connection I need only mention the biological tests to determine the virulence or otherwise of the Klebs Loeffler Bacilli isolated on culture, and the detection of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk samples by inoculation experiments.

This is far from being the sum total of the deficiencies. There are no Laboratory facilities for the Pathological work for the 200 odd patients at the Public Assistance Hospital, 131 Stow Hill, or for the inmates of Caerleon Asylum, while all the examinations of Milk samples under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, and practically the whole of the Laboratory work under the Venereal Diseases Scheme are performed elsewhere.

## NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

## MORTUARY STATISTICS.

	Average previous 10 years.		1937.		1936.
Bodies removed to Mortuary	47.0	...	54	...	56
Number of Post-mortems	30.0	...	43	...	37
Inquests <i>re</i> above	23.2	...	19	...	17

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN NEWPORT.

## POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The Relief Districts as reconstituted on April 1st, 1935,  
are :—

<i>Relief District</i>	<i>Relieving Officer.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>
No. 1.	Mr. W. B. Owen	Drs. W. G. Smith and Lilian M. Griffiths
No. 2.	Mr. S. B. Thomas	Drs. H. A. Keane, W. G. Smith and Lilian M. Griffiths
No. 3.	Mr. F. J. Wilson	Dr. Lilian M. Griffiths
No. 4.	Mr. R. Finnemore	Dr. W. G. Smith
No. 5.	Mr. F. G. W. Hurd	Dr. W. E. Wade
No. 6.	Mr. H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade

## HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY THE COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital.*—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Number of beds = 80. In addition there are covered-in verandahs which permit of a further 8 beds being erected for convalescents or cases suitable for open-air treatment. There are also 3 revolving shelters in which 3 beds can be put up if necessary.

Cases from outside areas are admitted, if accommodation permits.

*Small Pox Hospital.*—Crick House Hospital was officially opened in July, 1931. This Hospital was established by the County Borough Authority for the reception of Town and Port cases. It is equipped to provide accommodation for 26 patients.

*Ambulance Facilities.*—The Corporation has three ambulances: Infectious Diseases Ambulances—A 6 cylinder 20 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance having accommodation for five persons including two stretcher patients; and a 26 H.P. Bedford ambulance, with accommodation for 5 patients: both are garaged at the Infectious Diseases (Allt-yr-yn) Hospital.

An accident ambulance, which is in charge of the Police, is housed at the Fire Station.

By the co-ordination of these ambulance services the removal of all patients to Wooloston House and the Public Assistance Hospital is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the Police, as the accident ambulance is used for this purpose when possible. It was in furtherance of this co-ordination that the Bedford ambulance was purchased. This ambulance is used for Infectious Diseases cases only when the Armstrong Ambulance is not available.

783 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements, as compared with 694 in 1936 and 580 in 1935. Of these, the Police ambulance was used for 492 (62.8 per cent.) cases and a Health Department ambulance for 291 (37.2 per cent.) cases.

A total of 810 cases were removed to various Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total mileage of both ambulances during the year was 7,004; in addition, 3,200 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, not included in the list of the above vehicles, making a total of more than 10,200 miles.

The ambulance service may be considered quite adequate to the needs of the Borough.

*Tuberculosis.*—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she also visits notified patients at their homes.

*Maternity Hospitals.*—The Corporation have arranged for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Ward of 131 Stow Hill for the admission on the recommendation of the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of cases where complications exist or are threatened, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory. In addition, arrangements exist with two private Maternity Homes which can be utilised if and when necessary. Patients contribute to the cost according to their means. Complicated cases and patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

A Maternity Ward is still reserved at 131 Stow Hill for the admission of Maternity cases through the Relieving Officers.

The Corporation also subsidise Nantyderry Home for Unmarried Mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

#### HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

*Royal Gwent Hospital.*—The Corporation subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into 131 Stow Hill.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The same Committee also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes for mothers requiring rest, etc.



## EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Apart from the provision of hospital treatment for the sick poor, and a certain number of emergency cases at 131 Stow Hill, and the work done at Private Nursing Homes, the work of providing hospital accommodation at Newport for the general public has been carried out by the Royal Gwent Hospital. This institution is performing a great service to the public in this respect, and thanks to its great reputation it has created a demand for Hospital treatment far beyond its powers of fulfilment. The great demand for surgical beds has interfered with the extension of the medical work there.

In the last "waiting list" at the end of the year there were 242 patients awaiting admission into the Royal Gwent Hospital, namely: General Surgical, 140; Medical, 36; Gynaecological, 13; Orthopaedic, 17; Eye cases, 14; Ear, Nose and Throat, 22. The waiting list was twice as large as at the end of 1936, therefore there is ample scope for extension of the hospital services of the town, without competition. A Fracture and Orthopaedic Department has now been installed, and the opening of the unused ward as a Women's and Children's or Children's Ward has increased the accommodation materially, but it will not meet the requirements of the town.

The sick poor, contributors under a voluntary scheme to our Voluntary Hospitals, and those who can afford to pay for admission into private nursing homes are fairly well provided for in respect of hospital treatment, but there is a large section of the community not included in these categories who find it very difficult to obtain admission into Hospital, except for accidents. Hospital accommodation either in Voluntary or Municipal hospitals, for paying patients who cannot afford to utilise private nursing homes, should be made readily available.

The hospital accommodation at Woolston House cannot be satisfactorily utilised for the public until it is "appropriated" under the Local Government Act, 1929. This matter is at present engaging the attention of the Council and no doubt a solution of the difficulty will not be long delayed.

## HOME NURSING.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association in 1928 brought about a great improvement in the

nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Corporation contribute annually to the funds of the Association for the nursing of sick cases at home, namely, through (1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, £88, for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home; (2) the Education Committee, £25, for children of School age; and (3) the Health Committee, £22, for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc.; the Public Assistance Committee also contribute £20 per annum towards the home nursing of the sick poor.

The work undertaken by the Association in return for these grants is of a general nature, but it definitely includes the Home Nursing of patients suffering from the following diseases :—

1. Measles, severe and complicated cases.
2. Whooping Cough, severe and complicated cases.
3. Scarlet Fever with complications (after ordinary period of infection has passed).
4. Chicken Pox—occasionally, in special circumstances or when cases are very severe.
5. Puerperal Sepsis.
6. Puerperal Pyrexia.
7. Miscarriages.
8. Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 5 years of age.
9. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
10. Influenza.
11. Pneumonia.
12. Erysipelas, &c., &c.

With regard to *Tuberculosis*, the Welsh National Memorial Association make a grant of £5 per annum for each nurse employed by the Home Nursing Association in each area, which is increased or decreased accordingly as the nurse attends more or less than 5

cases per annum; for Newport the Grant amounted to £52 10s. 0d. for the year ended March 31st, 1938. This grant is for the provision of home nursing for both Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 12 Nurses employed by the Home Nursing Association and they made 7,927 visits to 359 cases during 1937 on behalf of the Corporation. 4,438 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 3,489 to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Tuberculosis and special Maternity cases.

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Reference to this matter, including institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives, will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

#### CO-ORDINATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

All the Medical Services of the Corporation are now under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and when the appropriation of the Public Assistance Hospital is approved the co-ordination will be complete.

#### NEW LEGISLATION.

There has been no new Legislation during the year applicable to Newport only.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows :—

During the year 1937, 304 samples have been analysed, which were submitted by your Officers.

Of the above 266 were official samples, the remaining 38 being informal or trial samples.

The details of the samples examined are as follows :—249 Milk in course of delivery, 1 Milk "Appeal to Cow", 2 Condensed

Milk, 2 Cream, 1 "Cookeen", 3 Table Jelly, 3 Jam, 1 Cornflour, 2 Flour, 2 Custard Powder, 1 Egg Substitute Powder, 1 Blancmange Powder, 2 Pepper, 1 Cayenne Pepper, 1 Tomato Ketchup, 1 Mustard, 1 Mixed Spice, 1 Liquid Coffee with Chicory, 4 Gin, 5 Whiskey, 3 Brandy, 4 Rum, 1 Indian Tonic, 2 Potted Meat, 1 Sausage, 2 Chicken and Ham Roll, 1 Steak and Kidney Pie, 2 Pork Pies, 1 Soup, 1 Dried Peas, 1 Tinned Peas, and 1 Fruit Salad.

*Milk*.—Of the total number, 249 were samples of milk purchased in the course of sale, and of these 228 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901," but 21 samples failed to satisfy the requirements, this number amounting to 8.43 per cent. of the milk samples examined.

Details of the samples which failed to satisfy the requirements are as follows:—12 samples contained Added Water to the extent of 15.65 per cent., 12.82 per cent., 10.12 per cent., 8.94 per cent., 8.71 per cent., 7.29 per cent., 6.35 per cent., 5.41 per cent., 5.06 per cent., 3.88 per cent., 3.53 per cent., and 2.47 per cent., respectively, 1 sample was deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 1.29 per cent., and 8 samples were deficient in Fat to the extent of 31.00 per cent., 15.67 per cent., 15.33 per cent., 13.00 per cent., 13.00 per cent., 10.67 per cent., 8.67 per cent., and 7.35 per cent., respectively. All the samples were found to be entirely free from preservatives or added colouring matter.

The average composition of the 249 samples received is as under:—

*Fat*, 3.45 per cent.      *Solids not Fat*, 8.79 per cent.

*Total Solids*, 12.24 per cent.

and for the purpose of comparison the figures for the three previous years are given below:—

Year.	Fat. %	Solids not Fat. %	Total Solids. %
1934	3.43	8.64	12.07
1935	3.47	8.68	12.15
1936	3.47	8.75	12.22

from which it will be noted that the average composition for the year is satisfactory and does not vary greatly from that of the preceding years.

Arranged under my usual classification, the detailed composition of the milk samples for the year is :—

*According to Content of Fat—*

Under 3%	3—3.49%	3.5—3.99 %	4—4.49 %	4.5% and over
13	128	75	27	6

*According to Content of Solids not Fat—*

Under 8.5%	8.5—8.69%	8.7—8.89%	8.9—9.09%	9.1% and over
13	55	64	83	34

It is of interest to note that one of the above samples although conforming to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations was found as the result of a freezing point determination to contain a small percentage of added water.

In addition to the foregoing, one "Appeal to Cow" sample was taken and the figures obtained in the analysis of this sample are shown in the attached table compared with those given by the corresponding milk as sold to the Public.

The samples of Condensed Milk were in accordance with the 1st and 2nd Schedule of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, and the two samples of Tinned Cream were found to be of satisfactory composition, free from preservatives and to contain a high percentage of milk fat.

A sample of Lard Substitute proved to be composed of a vegetable fat of wholesome composition, and the samples of Flour and Cornflour were of a high degree of purity and free from any trace of deleterious ingredients.

The samples of Jam were true to description and free from excess of sulphur dioxide.

Three samples of Table Jelly were submitted during the year, all of which were free from the prohibited colouring matters and from excess of preservatives, but one of these samples was infected with mould and was therefore unfit for human consumption.

Samples of Custard Powder, Egg Substitute Powder and Blancmange Powder were satisfactory in composition and contained nothing of an undesirable nature.



The samples of Pepper were of satisfactory quality and free from excessive husk and the Cayenne Pepper was genuine and of good quality.

Samples of Mustard, Mixed Spice and Tomato Ketchup were also perfectly satisfactory both as regards quality and composition.

Specimens of Gin, Whiskey, Brandy and Rum were of satisfactory alcoholic strength and conformed to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts.

A sample labelled Indian Tonic was found to contain a small but appreciable proportion of quinine.

The samples of Potted Meat, Sausage, Pork Pie, etc., were of satisfactory composition and contained no trace of preservatives of any kind.

The dried Peas and Tinned Peas were both free from any trace of added copper and the remaining samples submitted during the year were also perfectly satisfactory in every way.

Thus of the 304 samples analysed during 1937, the number found to be adulterated was 22, amounting to 7.24 per cent. of the total.

# FREEZING POINTS OF MILK SAMPLES CONTAINING ADDED WATER.

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Sample.	Total Solids. %	Fat. %	Solids not Fat. %	Deficiency in Solids in % (Legal minimum 8.50%)	Freezing Point Degree Centigrade (Hortvet).	Added Water calculated from Freezing Point % Freezing Point of normal milk—0.530° C. (Hortvet).
No. 99	10.71	2.83	7.88	7.29	— 0.508	4.0
No. 113	10.96	3.32	7.64	10.12	— 0.473	10.8
No. 114	10.71	2.75	7.96	6.35	— 0.476	10.2
No. 133	11.35	3.18	8.17	3.88	— 0.520	1.9
No. 172	11.48	3.19	8.29	2.47	— 0.520	1.9
No. 173	10.30	2.89	7.41	12.82	— 0.456	14.0
No. 177 (Course of delivery referring to No. 172)	11.16	2.96	8.20	3.53	— 0.516	2.6
No. 178	11.88	3.38	8.50	—	— 0.518	2.2
No. 217	10.37	3.20	7.17	15.65	— 0.455	14.0
No. 219	11.15	3.39	7.76	8.71	— 0.455	14.0
No. 233	12.29	4.22	8.07	5.06	— 0.507	4.3
No. 235	10.92	3.18	7.74	8.94	— 0.487	8.1
No. 252 (Course of delivery referring to No. 235)	10.98	2.94	8.04	5.41	— 0.502	5.3
No. 256 (Course of delivery referring to No. 233)	11.43	3.04	8.39	Abnormal	— 0.530	—
Mon. County Council. Division C. No. N. 1. (Appeal to Cow Sample referring to Nos. 235 and 252)	11.82	3.41	8.41	1.06	— 0.533	—

## BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

## (A) Prosecutions.

Date.	Article.	Sample No.	Infringement.	Result.
6/5/37	Milk	92	10.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Ordered to pay 10/- costs
28/5/37	do.	96	15.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Fined 20/-
do	do.	99	7.29 parts per cent. of added water.	Case dismissed on payment of 5/- cost.
16/6/37	do.	113	10.12 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined 30/-
do	do.	114	6.35 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined 30/-
8/7/37	do.	125	8.67 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Fined 20/-
do	do.	126	13.00 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Case dismissed.
do	do.	127	7.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Fined 20/-
10/7/37	do.	133	3.88 parts per cent. of added water.	Case dismissed.
16/8/37	do.	152	31.00 parts per cent deficiency in fat.	Ordered to pay 40/- costs
15/9/37	do.	167	13.00 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Ordered to pay 10/- costs
do	do.	173	12.82 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined 20/-
25/9/37	do.	177	3.53 parts per cent. of added water.	Case dismissed.
12/11/37	do.	217	15.65 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined 20/-
do	do.	259	8.71 parts per cent of added water.	Case dismissed.
30/12/37	do.	305	15.33 parts per cent. deficiency in fat.	Ordered to pay 25/- costs

## (B) Not Prosecuted.

Date.	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Remarks.
15/9/37	Milk	172	2.47 parts per cent of added water.	No prosecution as a result of analysis of samples taken in course of delivery.
14/12/37	do.	233	5.06 parts per cent, of added water.	do.
do.	do.	235	8.94 parts per cent. of added water.	do.
16/12/37	do.	252	5.41 parts per cent. of added water.	No prosecution as a result of analysis of "appeal to cow" sample taken by Mon. C.C.
21/12/37	Jelly	272	Infected with mould.	Informal sample,

## BREACHES OF THE LAW—OTHER THAN THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Date of Offence.	Act or Order Contravened.	Infringement.	Result of Action taken.
12/1/37	Public Health Act 1875 Sections 116—117.	Exposing diseased meat for sale.	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £5 5s. costs.
4/2/37	Public Health Act 1875 Sections 116—117 and the Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1934, Section 31.	do.	Case dismissed, but the Bench was of opinion that the Dept. had very properly brought the case forward.
18/4/37	Milk & Dairies Order 1926	Using unregistered premises as a dairy.	Fined £1
18/4/37	do.	Depositing milk in a place liable to contamination & infection.	Fined £1
18/4/37	do.	Vessels & appliances not kept in a state of thorough cleanliness.	Fined £1
19/5/37	do.	Bottling milk at place other than registered premises.	Fined 10/-
27/5/37	do.	do. ...	Fined 10/-
2/6/37	do.	Having possession of milk bottles not in thorough state of cleanliness.	Fined 10/-
25/9/37	Milk & Dairies (Amendment) Act 1922.	"...at least 2 per cent. of added water."	Case dismissed.
13/8/37	Merchandise Marks Act 1926.	Failure to indicate country of origin of apples exposed for sale.	Ordered to pay 10/- costs.
13/8/37	do.	Failure to indicate country of origin of tomatoes exposed for sale.	Ordered to pay 10/- costs.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 157 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 30 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Examination.	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	48	43	5
Accredited ...	54	42	12
Tuberculin Tested ..	44	35	9
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ..	11	7	4
	157	127	30

In addition to the above, 118 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The guinea-pig inoculations carried out revealed five different sources of infection—four in the County of Monmouth and one within the Borough boundary. Full investigations were carried out at the farms concerned and the offending animals traced and subsequently slaughtered.

Although the number of samples examined was again increased (118 as against 100 in 1936 and 72 in 1935), the question of milk examination is a pressing one. The work should be intensified; but the whole subject has an important bearing on the provision of proper Laboratory facilities.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 6,336 inspections and visits have been made of more than 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was found necessary to serve only 9 notices for the remedying of sanitary defects and the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions.

*Shell-fish.*—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order :—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector :—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art. 5 (1)] :—2.

52 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 671 Bovine animals were examined; apart from the two cows slaughtered under Article 5, none of the animals was found to be affected with Tuberculosis.



## PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1937 was 36,442, including 3,073 beasts, 1,559 calves, 12,455 pigs, 3,605 sheep and 14,750 lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 40,846 for the years 1932-36, and with 39,076 for the year 1936.

## CONDEMNED FOODS.

160,860 13/16 lbs.—over 71 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of Meat, of which 148,632 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish 5,705<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> lbs., Game 502<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs., and Tinned Foods 3,273 9/16 lbs.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 197 Blind Persons (95 male and 102 females) on our register in 1937. Of these, 150 came under the classification of “Unemployable Blind.”

The following table shows the number and sex of the Registered Blind at the various age periods. It is satisfactory to note that there is no blind child under 5 years of age in Newport :—

Ages of Blind Persons.				
Age Period.		Number of Persons		
		Males	Females	Total
0— 1	...	...	..	...
1— 5	...	...	...	...
5—16	...	5	2	7
16—21	...	2	...	2
21—40	...	12	5	17
40—50	...	14	6	20
50—65	...	22	28	50
65—70	...	17	10	27
70 and over	...	23	50	73
Age unknown	...	...	1	1
Total of all ages...		95	102	197

There was one registered blind person in Newport in 1937 per 488 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 604 inhabitants in 1936, the latest year for which figures are available.

Unless Registration is more complete in Newport than in the country generally, the proportion of blind persons in Newport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 14 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1936 the number had increased to 67,521, and it recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within recent years.

#### *Grants to Unemployable Blind.*

79 of the 150 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes. The total amount paid out in aid to unemployable blind was £1,922 6s. 0d., a decrease of £103 0s. 3d. compared with the previous year.

The duty of investigating the means of applicants for grants under the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is now performed by the Health Department, as is the supervision of the Home Teachers.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £2,874 11s. 10d., as against £2,830 5s. 11d. in 1936.

*Certificates under Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926.*

The Medical Officer of Health issued 18 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences. Eleven of these were Primary Certificates and 7 replacements. The total number of Primary Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act in December, 1926, to the end of 1936 was 196.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act. The Organisation for looking after the welfare of the Blind is now undergoing changes and the Corporation jointly with the Monmouthshire County Council are at present considering a scheme whereby new arrangements are to be initiated.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has yet been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, as regards adults. It should be of interest to know what steps are being taken by the Health Services to prevent Blindness. The following is a summary :—

A. *Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—*

1. All the Mothers, who are found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, and who are Ante-Natal cases, are treated during pregnancy as long as they are able to come to the Clinic for treatment.

2. All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are treated either at the General Hospital or by the Medical Attendant. Midwives must under the Central Midwives' Board Rules notify any inflammation or discharge from the baby's eyes. The Health Visitors in their visits to the homes check midwives' work, and if any cases have not been treated and notified, report these.

3. All midwives use Coll. Argentum drops for the infant's eyes immediately after the birth of infant. The preparation is supplied by the Health Department free of charge.

4. When children are found to have defective vision, they are dealt with by the Committee's Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

B. *Under Scheme for Medical Inspection of School Children—*

1. Lighting in Schools receives expert attention.
2. Early detection and treatment of eye defects is ensured :—

Children due for routine medical inspection whose distant vision in either eye is, by Snellen's test, 6/18 or worse, or if they suffer from headaches or other eye symptoms, are referred to the Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Children who are not due for medical examination at the routine inspections are also specially referred by teachers if they suspect them to be suffering from defective vision. Medical Officers when making a round of the school, make a special point of asking teachers regarding children who complain that their eyesight is bad.

Children examined by the Medical Officers at the Clinic and found to have defects are also referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon. ...

3. Re children with defective or questionable eyesight :—

After examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon the date on which he again wishes to see the case is recorded on the card, and a notice is sent from the Clinic making the new appointment. If glasses are prescribed the case is followed up by the nurse until glasses are obtained, and also examined by the Medical Officers on their next visit to the school.

In cases where glasses are provided by the Education Committee and not contributed to by the parents, the children are again referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ensure that the glasses are suitable and as per prescription given.

In cases of high myopia where limitation of near work by the child is considered necessary by the Ophthalmic

Surgeon, the parent is advised accordingly and a letter is sent to the Head Teacher asking that the child may be allowed to sit in a good light in the front row of the class, and do as little writing, reading and near work as possible.

*C. Propaganda under Scheme for the Diagnosis and Prevention of Venereal Diseases—*

1. The Borough Council make a yearly grant to the British Social Hygiene Council to assist that Authority in their work of providing films, etc., literature and lecturers; and the organisation of education and propaganda campaigns for the country generally.

2. The holding of occasional health weeks when the subject of Venereal Diseases and their prevention and treatment, etc., is dealt with.

3. The holding of mass meetings for men and women for which special lecturers are engaged and at which special films are shown and literature sold and distributed.

4. The publication from time to time in local press of special articles prepared and supplied by the British Social Hygiene Council.

5. The display of notices in all Public Urinals giving particulars of local arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

6. Supplying ships in docks with leaflets on the dangers of Venereal Diseases and the arrangements for their diagnosis and treatment.

7. Under consideration : The best ways and means of imparting information on the subject of Venereal Diseases to young people's organisations.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in the various National Movements when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the press, a certain amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has been done locally :—



1. Throughout the year Pamphlets on "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a baby," and "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 years" were left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits.

2. *Influenza*.—During the month of January, 4,500 leaflets of warning and advice were distributed in Council Schools, to Clubs, Large Works, Shops, and Public Departments.

3. *Flies and Summer Diarrhoea*.—From May to September some thousands of leaflets—chiefly pictorial—were distributed by the Staff, and Posters were displayed in suitable places including shops where foods are prepared.

4. *Social Hygiene*.—No Public Meetings were held; but 700 pamphlets issued by the British Social Hygiene Council were distributed in the waiting rooms of the Employment Exchange, and through the Public Libraries, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and the Girl Guides and Rangers. The subjects of the pamphlets were :—

Sex Education of Small Children.

The Child and the Parents' attitude to Sex.

Sex in Life—(Young Men).

Sex in Life—(Young Women).

For Men on the Road.

England's Girls and England's Future.

In addition, arrangements were made for 50 copies of a special pamphlet—"A Doctor speaks to Seamen"—to be distributed on board ships by the Port Sanitary Inspectors.

Enamelled notice-plates—in the case of the Docks in four languages for the convenience of seamen—are conspicuously displayed in all the Urinals and Public Conveniences in the Town and Dock Premises giving particulars of the local arrangements and clinics.

5. From 22nd to 27th March, a Health and Hygiene Exhibition (organised by the late Mrs. Payne) was held at the Corporation Baths, Stow Hill. The following organisations exhibited :—

The National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.  
 Health and Cleanliness Council.  
 Dental Board of the United Kingdom.  
 King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association.  
 British Social Hygiene Council.  
 Etc., Etc.

A Sunday newspaper interested itself in the effort by offering Silver Cups as Prizes for Essays from school children upon "The Importance of Health."

Over 20,000 handbills were distributed to advertise the Exhibition.

6. *Use of Free Library.*—As the result of co-operation between the Health Committee and the Public Libraries Committee, the latter purchased for their Reference and Lending Libraries a number of standard books on Health Matters (including Social Hygiene) recommended by your Medical Officer of Health. The Public Libraries Committee also arranged to have, for reference as well as for free distribution, a number of pamphlets on Hygiene subjects suitable for the general public.

7. *Post Office and Health Services.*—The suggestion of the Ministry of Health that advantage should be taken of the arrangements made with the Postmaster General for providing the public with information relating to Health Services at Post Offices has been adopted and a special leaflet was prepared giving particulars of the Local Health Services. 400 copies of these were supplied to the Local Postmaster for distribution from the General and the Sub-Post Offices in the Borough. More will be supplied if and when required.

8. *National Campaign to encourage the wider use of the Health Services.*—

A. The film "One Hundred Years" was shown nightly for one week at a local cinema.

B. In reference to the Publicity Material issued by the Government in conjunction with the Central Council for Health

Education, the following were dealt with from October 1st, 1937, to March 31st, 1938 :—

96,000 Folder Pamphlets—

Distributed through Schools, Clinics, Centres, Corporation Departments, and Laundries; and house to house distribution by the staff of the Health Department and special distributors.

70,000 Book Marks—

Distributed through the agency of Public, Private and School Libraries, and Bookshops.

795 Outdoor Posters (20 in. x 30 in.)—

Displayed outside Public Buildings, Clinics, Centres, Hospitals, etc.

185 Indoor Posters (20 in. x 30 in.)—

Displayed in Food Shops, Clinics, General Hospital, and Town Hall and Corporation Departments.

1,750 Display Cards—

Shown in Public Buildings, Schools, and shops where foods are prepared and sold.

60 Posters for Vehicles—

Displayed on certain vehicles of the Borough Engineer's Department.

1,760 Class-room Display Posters—

Displayed and used in all Council Schools.

Lectures on the subject were given by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman Cyrus T. Clissitt, J.P.), the Medical Officer of Health and other medical members of the staff of the Department.

9. The three Empire Marketing Board's Poster Frames, situate in Dock Street, Corporation Road and Cardiff Road, which were taken over by the Health Committee, were again this year used for the display of the monthly sets of special Health Posters issued by the Central Council for Health Education. Also assorted posters published by the Health and Cleanliness Council and the Central Council for Health Education were displayed outside the official buildings of the town.

10. *National Rat Week, 1st to 6th November, 1937.*—As in past years special efforts were made by the Health Department during the National Campaign to deal with the Rat Menace locally.

Posters were displayed in Public Buildings and Institutions, and leaflets, including those issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were distributed by the out-door staff of the Health Department to Food Stores, Shops, Breweries, Marine Stores, Poultry Keepers, Pig Keepers, Allotment Holders and Private Householders.

Pamphlets were also distributed at the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics and Health Department Waiting Rooms.

The information contained in these pamphlets was supplemented in difficult cases of rat infestation by advice and by the services of the Rat Catcher.

The Health Department collaborated with the Borough Engineer's Staff and other Corporation Departments and special attention was given to Sewers, Reens, Refuse Tips, Parks, Cemeteries, Provision Market, Public Slaughterhouse and other Corporation properties and all other likely harbourages.

All sheds, warehouses, huts, coal hoists, dry docks and private premises within the Port Sanitary District were inspected and a large number of posters and pamphlets were distributed.

Forty-six vessels were also inspected.

*Summary :*

Number of Posters displayed	...	118
Number of Pamphlets distributed	...	3950
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	7200
Number of Rats killed by		
Poison	...	194
Traps...	...	43
Shooting	...	40
	—	277

The above figures do not include the routine work on vessels in the docks, neither do they include the number of rats killed by "private enterprise," of which no information is available.

Continual warfare on rats is made as an expert Rat Catcher is regularly employed by the Corporation. He devotes the whole of his time to the destruction of rats in the town and port.

## WATER SUPPLY.

### RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynys-y-fro	...	82,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	37ft.
Do.	Subsiding	35,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	22ft. 7ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	410,000,000 gallons	41 acres 0 rds.	86ft. 2ins.
		-----		
		672,000,000 gallons		

In view of the recent scares in connection with Water Supplies in other parts of the country the time is opportune to take stock of the position at Newport, especially in view of the large and important undertaking which the Corporation are engaged in at the present time, namely, the Talybont Scheme. I am indebted to Mr. Bond, who until quite recently was the Waterworks Manager of the Newport Corporation, and to his successor, Major W. W. Marsden, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., the present Engineer and Manager for the following information.

#### SOURCES, COLLECTION AND IMPOUNDING OF WATER.

The Henllys Watershed on the slopes of Twm Barllwm, the west side of Newport, has a catchment area of 2,026 acres, from which water is gathered and stored in three impounding Reservoirs.

*Pant-yr-eos*, with a capacity of 145 million gallons, a water area of  $15\frac{3}{4}$  acres, with a maximum depth of 84 feet.

*Ynys-y-fro*, two reservoirs, the lower with a capacity of 82 million gallons; maximum depth of 37 feet and a water area of  $15\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The higher reservoir with a capacity of 35 million gallons; maximum depth of 22 feet and a water area of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

The yield of this watershed in a dry year is about 1,700,000 gallons per day, or a run-off of about 840 gallons per acre. This is not the full capacity of the drainage area. The water that may be taken is limited by the size of the aqueducts approved by Parliament for conveying water to the reservoirs.



*The Wentwood Watershed* on the east side of Newport has three catchment areas, Newchurch, Nantypridd and Llanvaches; a total area of 1,604 acres.. The water from two of the drainage areas, Newchurch and Nantypridd, is collected by intakes on the stream and conveyed to the reservoir by a tunnel and brick culvert  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, having a diameter of 3 feet at the upper end and 6 feet at its lowest reservoir end. The drainage area is the Llanvaches Brook upon which the reservoir is constructed.

The yield during a dry year is 1,300,000 gallons a day and after the payment of compensation water, the net run-off is 810 gallons per acre.

The total catchment area of our existing reservoir works (excluding Talybont) comprises 3,630 acres, giving a nett yield during a dry year, after compensation, of three million gallons per day, or a run-off of 826 gallons per acre per day.

This quantity is made available by the provision of the storage reservoirs referred to, which equalise the irregular flows of the streams. Water is gathered and stored during the winter months to provide the water supply required for the summer months. The three million gallons from this area during a dry year is equivalent to 28.12 gallons per head per day of the present population.

As far back as 1918, the consumption was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons per day, thus the shortage during the dry years of 1919 and 1921 is easily understood and it is obvious that an additional water supply was necessary.

The supply for the last year averaged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons per day, or  $42\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per head per day. It will be obvious that the old works are totally inadequate to meet the present day demand. The past summer was dry, but owing to the aid from Talybont, of 900 million gallons, a full supply was maintained throughout the year, without any request to consumers to economise.

*Talybont Watershed.*—The full scheme provided for in the Act is the construction of a reservoir of 2,500 million gallons capacity, with two lines of pipes, a Break Pressure Tank at Pontypool Road, and Service Reservoirs at Llantarnam, the full cost of which is estimated to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds.

The catchment area for the reservoir is 6,000 acres and it is estimated that during the severest drought the available run-off will not be less than 15 million gallons per day, of which one-third (5 million gallons) must be passed down the stream for compensation, leaving as the supply for the town 10 million gallons per day. The run-off per acre is thus 2,500 gallons per day and after deducting compensation—1,677 gallons per acre per day.

This is a much higher yield than that of the old watersheds, due to the heavier rainfall and no limitation in regard to capacity of pipes, the reservoir being constructed over the river. The average rainfall is 69 inches as compared with 51 inches at Henllys and 41 inches at Wentwood. The figure is the minimum yield that may be expected during a dry year.

On the suggestion of the late Chairman, Alderman Parry, a Clause was inserted in the Bill authorising the Corporation to defer the construction of the reservoir and to take water direct from the stream. In other words, to proceed with the Scheme by instalments as and when demanded by the Town's requirements. The first instalment of the pipe line with an intake on the river, was completed in 1927 and up to the 31st December last, 6,834 million gallons were drawn and supplied to Newport—more than two and a half times the full capacity of the reservoir.

By taking water in this way it was possible to defer the expenditure of at least £500,000 for some years and the construction of the reservoir, now nearly completed, would have been deferred longer had not the Government offered very favourable terms to expedite the construction of the reservoir as an unemployment scheme.

The second instalment, the construction of the reservoir now completed, will increase the supply available from Talybont by the same main and appurtenances as now completed, to 5 million gallons constant per day instead of the intermittent supply direct from the stream.

The Reservoir is a large lake 2 miles long and will contain when full 2,500 million gallons and is approximately 4 times the capacity of the already existing combined impounding reservoirs and six times the capacity of Wentwood, our previous largest reservoir.

The water is gathered from an upland catchment area of 6,000 acres near the Brecon Beacons. The area of the top water level will be 323 acres and 620 feet above sea level. The dam crossing the valley is 1,400 feet long and the maximum height to crest is 97 feet. The width at the base of the dam is 560 feet.

This reservoir can be said to be one of the finest water supplies in this country.

The third instalment consists in the laying of the second line of pipes, part of which the Council intend to commence forthwith and they have decided to lay a main with a capacity of 7 million gallons. This will give a total capacity with the existing pipe line of 12 million gallons per day from this source.

The Talybont Reservoir will be capable of delivering in a dry year, 10 million gallons per day; and to increase the supply to 12 million gallons per day at some future date, the Corporation—as the fourth instalment—have allowed for the laying of a conduit to convey water from an additional Catchment Area of 1,836 acres, adjoining the existing catchment area. This additional area will bring the supply available from Talybont to the full 12 million gallons per day, which the existing and the proposed new pipe line will convey to Newport.

The Council are thus taking the long view to provide Newport with a water supply that will meet all future demands for Newport's domestic and industrial consumers.

#### PURIFICATION OF WATER.

The price of pure water is "constant vigilance." During recent years many important developments have taken place in connection with the Bacteriological and Chemical aspects of drinking waters and their efficient preparation for public consumption. Thus there has been established a widespread recognition of the importance to the public health of pure and ample supplies of water for domestic use.

Prior to 1904, Newport's water supply from the Pantyreos and Ynysyfro reservoirs was delivered unfiltered but upon the completion of the Wentwood Works, filters were installed there and later at Pantyreos and Ynysyfro Reservoirs.

The system adopted was the rapid mechanical closed pressure type filter, consisting of 12 Units of steel cylinders, 8 feet in diameter, at each reservoir. Each unit is capable of delivering a minimum of 6,500 gallons of filtered water per hour.

The filtering medium is a specially graded quartz or silica sand in graded layers ranging in size from grit to large pebbles. A strainer is arranged at the bottom of the cylinders and connected to the filtered water outlet main through which the water passes and then on through the mains to the town.

At Talybont quite a different set of conditions prevail. The catchment area is peat covered upland and the water, particularly after heavy rain, is acid and discoloured.

To deal with these conditions chemical treatment and a pressure Filtration Plant of five million gallons daily capacity, is installed. The chemicals used are Sulphate of Alumina, for coagulating the impurities and removing colour, chalk for creating a floc and for neutralising; after filtration lime is added to harden the water. Chlorine is added finally for bacteriological sterilisation.

The whole of these chemicals are placed into the water by means of pumps, automatically regulated according to the quantity of water being filtered. The power necessary for the working of the plant will be obtained from a turbine, driven by the compensation water which has to be passed to the river from the reservoir. The filters consist of twelve steel horizontal cylinders 8 feet in diameter and 30 feet long. The filtered medium consists of sand and gravel to a depth of 3 feet 2 inches. The top layer is of fine sand, increased to a fifth layer which is small stones of one inch to 1½ inches in diameter. The raw water enters at the top through an unfiltered water main and after filtration through the bed, the clean water passes into the filtered water main.

The final stage of water treatment is chlorination to effect a high standard of bacteriological purity. The supplies from Wentwood, Pantyreos and Ynysyfro are not chlorinated, but the Council have decided to order chlorination plants which will be fixed during 1938 at each of these Reservoirs and when they are installed, all Newport's water supplies will have a complete cycle of purification including storage, filtration and chlorination.



Newport's water supply has not only the double protection of storage and filtration that was advocated as adequate by such a great authority as the late Sir Alexander Houston, but will have the third final stage of sterilisation by Chlorination.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

The final stage of a water supply is its distribution to the consumer. To effect this, there are 205 miles of mains with 2,050 valves controlling areas. Water is supplied to over 25 thousand dwelling-houses, a population of 106,662. In addition, there are 790 metered trades, or non-domestic supplies. The domestic or non-measured supplies take approximately 55 per cent. of the water supplied, the non-domestic or metered supplies, approximately 45 per cent., including supplies to outside Authorities.

#### FINANCE.

*Capital Expenditure.*—Fifty years ago the undertaking was purchased from the late Water Company for £278,000. Subsequently, considerable additions have been made, notably, Wentwood, Talybont, extensions of Trunk and Distributing Mains, bringing the total capital expenditure up to the 31st March, 1937, to £1,876,624. Of that, the sum of £403,939 has either been repaid or is in Sinking Fund account, leaving the nett capital liability of £1,472,685.

So large a capital involves heavy annual charges in payment of interest and contributions to Sinking Fund, and at the moment takes 86 per cent. of our Income and is 67 per cent. of the total expenditure.

It will be appreciated that these Loan Charges are a very heavy burden upon the undertaking at the moment, but one that can be justified by the fact that the Committee have wisely taken the long view and will result in considerable saving to the generations to follow.

The burden upon the present generation has been considerably lightened as the result of a strong appeal made by Alderman Parry when the Bill was before the Lord Chairman, when the loan repayment period was increased from 60 to 80 years.



Unfortunately, of all Public Services, water requires a higher initial capital outlay. Mr. F. J. Alban, in a paper to the British Waterworks Association, calls attention to Loan Charges as a potent factor in Water Finance, and gives comparative percentages of revenue expenditure to meet Loan Charges on Public Utility Services as follows :—

Water supply	...	48½ per cent.
Electricity	...	34 „
Tramways	...	14 „
Gas	...	13½ „

These figures show that practically 50 per cent. of the annual cost for the provision of water supplies by Local Authorities consists of charges for interest.

#### REVENUE.

The total Revenue Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1937, was £110,636. Deducting the Loan Charges—£54,198 and Sinking Fund—£20,592, the balance of £35,846 was expended as follows :—

1. Collection and storage of water	...	£2,507
2. Distribution	...	£4,642
3. Local Rates	...	£20,109
4. Management	...	£7,962
5. Renewals	...	£626

It will be noted that more than half of the working expenses totaling £35,846 is in the payment of rates which amounted to £20,109.

The percentage of the expenditure is as follows : —

Loans	...	48.98 per cent.
Sinking Fund	...	18.61 „
Rates	...	18.18 „
Working expenses	...	14.23 „

#### INCOME.

The Revenue received from Consumers for the year ending 31st March, 1937, amounted to £86,826, but as the expenditure was £110,636 there was a deficiency of £23,810. The cause of this deficiency is easily explained by the fact that the Committee are providing a reservoir and mains to meet the demands of Newport for many years ahead, both for domestic and industrial purposes.

The total receipts from consumers were as follows :—

Domestic and unmeasured supplies	...	62.69	per cent.
Metered supplies for Industrial purposes		34.63	,,
Outside Authorities	...	.45	,,
Other receipts	...	2.23	,,

The total quantity of water supplied for the year ended 31st March, 1937, was 1,614 million gallons and was distributed to consumers as follows :—

Domestic and unmeasured supplies	...	54.7	per cent.
Measured or Trade Supplies	...	44.8	,,
Outside Authorities	...	.5	,,

The fact that the Water Department is being faced with a deficiency of £23,810 may incline one to take a pessimistic view, but on looking at it from the aspect of the future—that there is an ample supply for the development of Newport, which we hope and work for—it will be agreed that there is little cause for pessimism and in regard to the Domestic Consumers, when it is realised that they receive an unlimited supply of pure, wholesome water at a fraction above 2d. per person per week, the only conclusion is that there is no other commodity so cheap or so essential. Gas, Electricity and Transport—all important public services—minister to the comfort of the citizen, but a wholesome water supply is essential to Life.

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#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town, every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

On the occurrence of a case of Enteric Fever, whether imported or not, the water to the house of the patient is always examined as a routine procedure—in this connection three samples of water were examined during the year.

Samples of water from each of the Reservoirs and from Talybont have been submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological examination from time to time. The results were quite satisfactory as will be seen from the following table :—



## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are two such places in Newport :

*The Corporation Baths* consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. They are provided with an up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. The Chlorination plant was installed in 1935 and the new filtration plant has been completed. The water is examined by the Superintendent three times each day—at 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., and tested for chlorine and pH value. Complete renewal of the water takes place approximately every  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Independent samples are taken at intervals to ensure that the water is in a satisfactory condition.

*Allt-yr-yn Park Swimming Pool* is an open air swimming bath of 140,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and works at least 5 hours daily—continuously during the busy season. 15,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water was completely changed three times every two weeks. Here also steps are being taken to have the water examined periodically.

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 265 feet above sea level.

In Table 15 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 42.72 inches compared with 47.31 inches in 1936, and an average of 42.84 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was February, with 6.77 inches. June was the driest month with 1.73 inches. Rain fell on 186 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1443.7 compared with a five years' average of 1514.5 hours. The daily mean was 3.95 hours of sunshine (32 per cent.). August was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.3° F. and minimum temperature 43.6° F. The warmest days of the year were August 6th and 12th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 81° F. The warmest night was August 10th with 62° F. The coldest day was January 29th, 31° F., and the coldest night of the year was November 21st, 23° F.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

No fewer than 106 persons have been medically examined and medical reports respecting them issued during the year. Most of the examinations were for purposes of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, but 10 were for the Police Force and 16 were new entrants to the Corporation service who were not eligible either because they were too young, or the posts they were to fill were not "established" ones. 3 were disability cases and 2 were the subjects of a Medical Board.

This work is growing to such an extent, especially in view of the provisions of the new Superannuation Act which embraces temporary employees as well as permanent ones, as to take up a considerable proportion of the time of the Medical Officer of Health, and as things are at present it would appear that the matter will have to be the subject of special consideration by the Council at some not distant date.



## RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

27,140 baits were laid in Town and Port compared with 29,810 in 1936, and 5,199 rats were killed.

As a systematic policy Post Mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year :—

### URBAN—

Number of Premises inspected	...	...	337
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	14890
do. Rats killed :—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	102
Shooting	...	...	987
By Poisons and Traps and Gins	...	...	933
Total	...	...	<u>2022</u>

### PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—12,250.

No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).

Where killed.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brown	... 125	355	480	On Shore ... 480
Black	... 901	1796	2697	On Ships ... 2697 & 62 mice
Totals	... 1026	2151	3177	<u>3177</u> .. ..

### TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—

URBAN	...	...	...	2022
PORT	...	...	...	3177
				<u>5199</u>

## URBAN WORK.

## RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Shooting.			Total Rats Killed.
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un- known.	
Private Houses ...	17	1	2	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	21
Hotels and Breweries ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Buildings ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces ...	191	184	524	—	22	62	—	308	679	—	1779
Reens, River Banks ...	72	46	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other classes ...	50	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Totals ...	337	242	691	—	24	78	—	308	679	—	2022

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## DWELLING HOUSES.

The total Dwellinghouses (including Institutions) in Newport enumerated at the Census was 18,159. The Local estimate at June 30th, 1931, was 17,832, a difference of 327. In the Census Returns are included as separate dwellings:—(1) all tenements if they have separate entrances from outside, and (2) all Huts intended as dwelling places. As these are not included in the Local figures the difference is accounted for.

The estimated number of Dwellinghouses in the Borough on June 30th, 1937, was 22,624. By December 31st, the number had increased to 22,802.

## VOID HOUSES.

At the last Census 444 Dwellings were returned as vacant, but 117 of these were furnished. The remainder, 327, was therefore, the actual number of Void houses. According to the Rate books the figure on June 30th, 1931, was 208. Even if the Census figures be taken, only 1.8 per cent. of the Dwellinghouses were

void. This shows the demand more than equalled the supply, for, to allow for removals, there must always be a certain number of void houses. On June 30th, 1936, there were 332 void houses in the Borough—a percentage of 1.5 of the total number of houses. At the middle of 1937 there were 477 void houses—a percentage of 2.1 of the total number of houses, indicating that the supply is now approaching the demand.

### NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895 :—

		Number of Plans passed (less 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	..	1793	5·7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	...	936	5·64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)

Year end- ing June 30th.	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People.
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes	
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.								
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	..	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
1929	...	146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397
1930	...	171	171	52	223	9	214	330†	501	553	544
1931	...	...	...	103	103	8	95	...	...	103	95
1932	...	...	...	103	103	14	89	...	...	103	89
1933	...	...	...	80	80	8	72	...	...	80	72
1934	...	...	...	138	138	12	126	...	...	138	126
9 mo's to Mar 31 1935	...	...	...	170	170	8	162	76†	76	246	238
Totals	634	1452	2086	985	3071	109	2962	1461	3547	4532	4423

\*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126,278 and 76 houses "To Rent."

NEW HOUSES ERECTED SINCE EXTENSION OF BOROUGH,  
1st APRIL, 1935.

	By Corpor- ation to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett Increase
9 months 1st. April, to 31st. Dec. 1935	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to 31st Dec. 1936	111	402	513	38	475
1937	—	404†	404	8	396

† Includes 11 self-contained Flats converted from 4 houses=nett increase of 7 dwellings.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 5,998 at the end of 1937, which was less by 238 than the figure for 1936. This is the lowest figure since 1928, when it was 3,912. The highest number—10,342—was reached in 1932.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2176
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	11601
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	277
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	277
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	11
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	424

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. 237

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

### (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 164

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. 247

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... 2

### (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 238

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. 68

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... 16

### (c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. 8

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. Nil

### (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. Nil



(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART IV.)—OVERCROWDING.  
(Appointed Day—1st July, 1937) :—

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	265
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	265
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	1624
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	110
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	256
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	1389½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—					
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in Corporation houses (included in (c) above)	...	...	...	...	30

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs :—

1. (a) *Number of Council Houses* :—

(i.) Found to be infested	...	...	...	65
(ii.) Disinfested	...	...	...	65

(b) *Number of Other Houses* :—

(i.) Found to be infested	...	...	...	165
(ii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Department	...	...	...	89

- (iii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with material supplied by the Department) ... 76  
—165

2. *Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs :—*

- (i.) By Burning Sulphur.  
(ii.) By Burning Sulphur and spraying with Liquid Insecticides.  
(iii.) By spraying with Liquid Insecticides.

3. *Method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :—*

No special steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin.

4. *Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor :—*

By the Local Authority.

5. *The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing :—*

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property with figures and comparisons with previous years are to be found in the Tables of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

*Excrement Disposal.*—The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern. The fact that Newport is situated on the banks of a large and swiftly

flowing tidal river makes the water carriage system an economical and hygienic method of sewage disposal.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation have now completed the programme for overhauling of the sewerage system of the town, which they initiated in 1926.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the details of works of sewerage completed during 1937 :—

“Fields Park Road Storm Overflow.

“Llanthewy and Faulkner Roads Relief Sewers.

“Somerton Road Relief Sewer.

“The total cost of these works amounted to about £3,045.”

The Borough Engineer states that a comprehensive survey is being made of the drainage areas on the East bank of the river where flooding has occurred and a scheme of sewerage will be designed to alleviate present conditions.

#### SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are “improvised,” and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive. Under the Newport Corporation Act (No. 2), 1930, as well as under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Corporation have power to require owners or occupiers of dwellinghouses, etc., to provide portable covered galvanised iron bins or to themselves provide the dust-bins and to maintain them and to recover from the owners or occupiers the cost, if reasonable : but because of the unsatisfactory financial position it has not been considered advisable to put the powers into operation.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

## 1. INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises,  (1)	Number of			
	Inspections. (2)	Re-visits (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries & Bakehouses)	71	93	2	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	75	22	3	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	Included in	Workshops	—
Total	146	115	5	—

## 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Acts:</i> *				
Want of cleanliness ...	24	24	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	3	3	...	...
Other nuisances ...	29	29	...	...
Sanitary } insufficient ...	4	4	...	...
accommo- } unsuitable or defective ...	10	10	...	...
dation } not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	70	70	...	...

\*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 &amp; 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

### 3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Nil.

### REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

23 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely :—Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 8; Pneumonia, 2; Puerperal Pyrexia, 3; Erysipelas, 2; and Tuberculosis, 7; All except 8 of the cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1937 :—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 538; Re Meat, Food, etc., 6,336; Infectious Diseases, 6,264; Birth Enquiries, etc., 23,027; Private Houses, etc., 23,502; making a grand total of 59,667.

I have the honour to be,

Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation continues to make progress, and after the service of notices on owners 533 houses have been made fit under the supervision of your officers.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items, that 245 houses have been provided with sink troughs and in 324 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 116 instances; the provision or improvement of ladders has been secured and 203 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

*The Overcrowding Survey* has taken up a considerable amount of the Department's time during the year. The survey has been completed and 21,134 houses that were of a type suitable for occupation by members of the working classes have been measured—8,799 of that number being surveyed during the year.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 102.

The nature of these inspections and visits is shown in the following table :—

	Inspections.	Revisits.	Informal Notices Served.	Formal Notices Served.
<i>General Sanitary Inspection.</i>				
Dwelling houses on complaint ...	1899	4703	217	86
Houses inspected and "Recorded" ...	277	6898	...	164
Premises on the "Supervision List"—				
(a) Corporation Houses ...	3602	1170	...	...
(b) Corporation houses on change of tenancy ...	141	50	...	...
(c) Privately owned houses ...	29	8	...	...
Houses let in lodgings ...	8	15	...	...
Common Lodging Houses ...	78	14	2	...
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	85	3	1	...
Accumulations ...	30	26	...	...
Amusement places ...	27	3	...	...
Back lanes ...	97	24	...	...
Factories ...	71	93	1	1
Workshops ...	67	20	...	...
Workplaces ...	8	2	...	3
Infectious disease enquiries ...	14	5	...	...
Marine stores ...	18	3	...	...
Offensive trades ...	32	21	...	...
Owners or Contractors interviewed ...	811	106	...	...
Public buildings, hotels, etc. ...	67	30	...	...
Piggeries ...	103	18	...	...
Public urinals ...	153	14	...	...
Rat infestation ...	329	391	...	...
Rubbish tips and open spaces ...	51	23	1	...
Schools ...	1	...	...	...
Stables ...	149	27	2	1
Tents, vans and sheds ...	90	57	...	...
Water courses and reens ...	14	...	...	...
Visits not classified ...	1047	340	...	...
Housing Act, 1936, Overcrowding Survey ...	176	37	...	...
Shops Act, 1936 ...	379	105	39	...
<i>Inspection of Food and Supervision of Handling, Storage, and Preparation of Food.</i>				
Cowsheds ...	182	28	...	...
Dairies ...	640	50	...	...
Milkshops ...	369	22	...	...
Milk purveyors ...	472	4	...	...
Bakehouses ...	427	39	7	...
Butchers' premises ...	769	66	...	...
Cattle Market ...	39	3	...	...
Cold Stores ...	7	...	...	...
Cooked meat shops ...	98	14	...	...
Fish and fruit premises ...	320	55	...	...
Food vehicles ...	44	...	...	...
Fried fish shops ...	442	12	1	...
Ice cream premises and barrows ...	187	4	...	...
Provision Market ...	187	5	...	...
Provision shops and stores ...	49	2	1	...
Restaurants and kitchens ...	53	1	...	...
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	504	814	...	...
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	253	32	...	...
Other food stores ...	40	28	1	...
Re Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 ...	52	9	...	...
Water Sampling ...	14	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>15001</b>	<b>15394</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>255</b>

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied,  
etc.

[illegible]



The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 30,395.

The complaints received during the year numbered 1,206. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention. Arising out of these complaints, 2,398 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered, necessitating the service of 300 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

#### SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES.

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 4,963 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfection of 159 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

#### SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1937, there were 9 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your Register with a total accommodation for 77 seamen.

During the year one licence was cancelled at the request of the keeper, and one licence was issued in respect of a new Seamen's Lodging House, so that 9 Seamen's Lodging Houses still remain on the register with a total accommodation for 86 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.



In pursuance of these Bye-laws, 88 visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only a few sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied after the service of informal notices and by Verbal Notices and the work entailed together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 within the Borough, with accommodation for 144 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 92 inspections were made, and 50 rooms, passages, etc., were cleansed and re-papered or dis-tempered.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections were directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The 8 samples obtained were submitted for analysis and the nature, substance or quality of the samples proved to be in accordance with the statutory statements supplied.

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 6 samples were obtained. The proportion of chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

In many instances of rat infestation it has been found that the ingress of rats into buildings has been by means of defective drains; when these have been located and repaired or re-constructed it is rare that a second complaint is received.

Additional information concerning the details of the work performed during "Rat Week" will be found on page 85 of the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

National Rat Week, of course, received considerable publicity and for one week of the year the attention of the public is focussed on this problem. For the Health Department, however, every week of the year is a Rat week and the following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer in the Urban Area :—

Number of premises visited ...	...	...	337
Number of poison baits laid (approx.) ...	...	...	14890
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins ...	...	...	933
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets ...	...	...	102
Number of rats killed by shooting ...	...	...	987

## PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Part II. of of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department.

Under Part II. of the Act, a shopkeeper, although he is not a registered Pharmacist, may sell Poisons under Part II. provided he and his premises are registered by the Local Authority.

*Poisons which may be sold by Ordinary Traders.*—The following is an abbreviated list of Poisons and Poisonous Substances which may be sold by retail to the general public, or persons in

certain occupations, by Traders whose names are entered in the Local Authority's List :—

Ammonia;  
 Arsenical substances (in the form *only* of sheep dips, sheep washes, insecticides, and other agricultural and horticultural preparations);  
 Barium carbonate (in the form *only* of preparations for the destruction of rats and mice);  
 Barium silicofluoride;  
 Formaldehyde;  
 Hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt);  
 Hydrofluoric acid and certain other fluorides;  
 Mercuric substances (in the form *only* of insecticides or other agricultural or horticultural preparations);  
 Nicotine and nicotine salts;  
 Nitric acid;  
 Nitrobenzene (in the form *only* of agricultural and horticultural insecticides and substances for treatment of bee disease);  
 Phenols, as defined;  
 Phenylene and toluene diamines, and their salts (hair dyes);  
 Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash);  
 Potassium quadroxalate (salts of lemon);  
 Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda);  
 Sulphuric acid.

There were 51 premises on the register at the end of the year.

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, is an act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses.

It is the duty of the Sanitary Authority for every district, as part of their duties under the Public Health Act, to enforce the provisions of this Act which relate to the ventilation, heating and sanitary conveniences in these premises.

#### *Provisions as to Sanitary or Other Arrangements in Shops.*

These provisions apply to all shops as defined by the Act, (i.e., to wholesale shops and warehouses as well as to retail shops), in which any persons, whether juveniles or adults, are employed.

The requirements of the present Act are additional to, and do not replace the requirements of the Public Health or other Acts.

*Ventilation, temperature, and lighting.*

In every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop there must be provided :—

- (i.) suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, and suitable and sufficient ventilation must be maintained;
- (ii.) suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature, and a reasonable temperature must be maintained;
- (iii.) suitable and sufficient means of lighting, and every such part of a shop must be kept suitably and sufficiently lighted.

*Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.*

In every shop, unless it is specifically exempted, there must be provided and maintained for the use of persons employed in or about the shop :—

- (i.) suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences;
- (ii.) suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

These conveniences and facilities have to be available for the use of persons employed “in or about the shop.” This is intended to cover employment in the shop itself and in the immediate vicinity.

Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities must be provided *in the shop* unless a certificate of exemption is granted by the local authority. Such a certificate may only be granted where the authority are satisfied that, by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the shop, it is reasonable that a certificate should be in force, and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences or washing facilities are otherwise conveniently available.

This is intended to meet the case of, for instance, a small lock-up shop or kiosk in which it may be impossible to instal a



sanitary convenience or washing facilities, and where satisfactory arrangements can be made for the assistants to use conveniences and washing facilities in the same block of buildings or elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

If the local authority cease to be satisfied that the necessary conditions are fulfilled, they must withdraw the certificate, but an occupier may appeal to a County Court against the withdrawal.

#### *Facilities for taking meals.*

Where persons employed about the business of a shop take any meals in the shop, there must be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of those meals.

The Act does not lay down that separate mess-rooms must necessarily be provided in such cases. The obligation is to provide and maintain "facilities" to enable persons who take their meals in the shop to have them in reasonable comfort.

#### *Definition of "suitable and sufficient."*

The Act does not lay down any standard requirements, but provides that the various facilities shall be "suitable and sufficient."

The effect of this definition is that the requirements have to be considered in the light of the circumstances and conditions of the individual shop. These will include not only the size of the shop and the number and sex of the assistants employed, but also the nature of the trade carried on.

#### *Procedure in the event of contravention.*

Where it appears to the authority responsible for the enforcement of the provisions as to sanitary and other arrangements in shops that there has been a failure to comply with any provision, the authority must serve a notice upon the owner or occupier of a shop requiring him to take within a given time such action as may be specified to secure compliance.

Where a person upon whom a notice is served fails to comply with its requirements within the given time, summary proceedings may be taken against him.



During the year 483 visits were made and 39 informal notices were served. As a result of the service of these notices suitable and sufficient means were provided for Ventilation, Regulation of Temperature, Sanitary conveniences, Lighting, Washing facilities and Facilities for the taking of Meals, as follows :—

Ventilation	...	...	...	1
Regulation of temperature	...	...	...	11
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	3
Lighting	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities	...	...	...	7
Facilities for the taking of Meals	..	...	...	1

#### DISINFECTION WORK.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year :—

	General.		T.B.		Vermin.		Total.
Premises disinfected	725	...	135	...	225	...	1085
Rooms disinfected	2711	...	300	...	709	...	3720
Articles disinfected	—	...	—	...	—	...	5969
Articles destroyed	—	...	—	...	—	...	92

#### STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 176. Notices were served for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, requiring the provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles, and 1 receptacle was constructed in accordance with the Bye-laws.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given to stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review smoke observations were made and in all instances where undue emissions were observed the firms concerned were immediately notified.

Whenever practicable, advice on modern methods of smoke prevention and fuel economy is given to those responsible for the

management of boilers and it is to be hoped that by this co-operation with manufacturers a considerable reduction in the emission of black smoke from boiler chimneys will be effected.

#### MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and improvements have been effected in all instances upon formal notice being given to the management.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises.	Inspections	Revisits.	Informal Notices Served.	Formal Notices Served.
Cowsheds ... ..	182	28	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors	1481	76	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	427	39	7	—
Butchers' Premises ... ..	769	66	—	—
Cattle Market ... ..	39	3	—	—
Cold Stores ... ..	7	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops ... ..	98	14	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises ... ..	320	55	—	—
Food Vehicles ... ..	44	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	442	12	1	—
Ice Cream Premises and Barrows ...	187	4	—	—
Provision Market ... ..	187	5	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ... ..	49	2	—	—
Restaurants and Kitchens ... ..	53	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ... ..	504	814	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ... ..	253	32	—	—
Other Food Stores ... ..	40	28	1	—
Re Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933...	52	9	—	—
Water Sampling ... ..	14	—	—	—
	5148	1188	9	—

# MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported food-stuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire" or "English" produce.

It was found that numerous Traders were unaware of their responsibilities with respect to the correct marking of these food-stuffs. To assist them, handbills were distributed to all green-grocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, directing their attention to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanias, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

Since the distribution of the handbills and subsequent warning letters when necessary, there has been a considerable improve-

ment in the observance of the marking orders; but it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in two instances, particulars of which will be found on page 75.

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcase is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 36,442 animals were slaughtered, of which 423 entire carcases were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on page 119.

#### PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three of these premises licensed within the Borough and during the year 1,290 animals were slaughtered and inspected.

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables :—

##### (1) *Number of Animals slaughtered and inspected.*

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Total.
Beasts ... ..	3073	53	3126
Calves ... ..	1559	21	1580
Pigs ... ..	12455	893	13348
Sheep and Lambs ...	19355	323	19678
	36442	1290	37732

In addition to the above, 333 carcases were inspected which had been slaughtered outside the Borough.

(2) *Amount in lbs. condemned as unfit for human consumption.*

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Private Premises	Total.
Beef and Veal ...	125513½	316	139	125968½
Pork ...	13731	2127½	156½	16015
Mutton and Lamb ...	9387½	8	...	9395½
	148632	2451½	295½	151379

(3) *Entire carcasses condemned and the reasons for condemnation.*

Cause.	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep & Lambs.	Total.
Anaemia ...	—	—	—	1	1
Ascitis ...	—	—	—	14	14
Extensive Bruising ...	3	1	1	2	7
Fever Acute ...	1	1	5	1	8
Hydraemia ...	1	—	—	—	1
Immaturity ...	—	5	—	—	5
Jaundice ...	2	—	—	1	3
Johnes Disease ...	10	—	—	—	10
Malignant Tumours ...	—	—	—	1	1
Moribund ...	1	—	10	8	19
Oedema ...	19	2	5	105	131
Oedema and Emaciation ..	8	1	1	22	32
Osteomyelitis & Emaciation ...	1	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia ...	—	—	2	—	2
Red Water ...	2	—	—	—	2
Septicaemia ...	12	1	1	12	26
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	4	—	4
Tuberculosis (Generalised) ...	100	1	54	—	155
Uraemia ...	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	160	12	84	167	423



(4) *Carcases inspected and condemned.*

	Cattle including Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs,
Number killed (in Borough) ...	3126	1580	19,678	13,348
Number inspected (including animals slaughtered outside Bor.)	3154	1590	19,686	13,635
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	60	11	167	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	557	3	1,104	170
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	19'56	'88	6'46	1'47
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...	100	1	—	54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	568	2	—	716
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis ...	21'18	'19	—	5'65

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis and the amount of meat condemned for this disease was nearly one-half of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin test.

## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description.	Reason for Condemnation.	Premises.	Amount in lbs.
Fish ..	Decomposed ...	Private ...	5705
Game ...	" ...	" ...	502 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Foods...	Decomposed and Blown ...	" ...	3273 $\frac{9}{16}$
			9481 $\frac{1}{16}$

## ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

Premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold are inspected at frequent intervals, care being taken to ensure that the utmost cleanliness is maintained in the preparation, handling and storage of this commodity.

Where premises are found to be unsuitable for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, owing to unsuitable structure, dilapidations, unsuitable or unwholesome condition, the existence of which would render the ice cream liable to become contaminated, the vendor or manufacturer is warned that until the premises are put into a satisfactory condition, permission will be withheld for the manufacture or storage of ice-cream with the alternative of proceedings being instituted.

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading, 1,767 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being : Fat, 3.45 per cent. ; Solids not Fat, 8.79 per cent. Of the 250 samples submitted for analysis

under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 21 samples, as compared with 17 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

During the year, 43 milk-sellers were licensed, authorising them to use the following designations :—"Tuberculin Tested," 4; "Accredited," 6; "Pasteurised," 33.

One dealer in addition to selling "Tuberculin Tested" milk, also sells "Tuberculin Tested" (Certified) milk.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 157 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 30 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

118 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 76).

#### BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 60 within the Borough; Visits, 466 during the year. The number of nuisances and defects discovered in the course of inspection was 126; but it was necessary to serve notices in 7 instances only; 90 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good sanitary condition, due, no doubt, to the close supervision given to them.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

304 samples, including 1 "Appeal to the Cow" sample taken by the Monmouthshire County Council, were submitted for analysis during the year. 266 were official samples and 38 informal samples. 21 of the formal samples (all of milk) were found to be adulterated and legal proceedings were instituted in 17 cases, including 1 case where proceedings were instituted under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. Legal proceedings were not instituted respecting the remaining 4 adulterations, as upon investigations being made, satisfactory explanations were given.

In addition, 1 informal sample was found to be unsatisfactory. The matter was investigated and a satisfactory explanation was given. The results of analysis and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's report on page 69.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*





Table 1.

## POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Wards.	Area in Acres.	*Census, 1931.			Estimated No. of Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House	Borough (as extended April, 1935) showing New Wards.					
		No. of Persons					Wards.	Area in Acres.	Estimated No. of Persons June 30th, 1937.	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough on June 30th, 1937.	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House.	Density (Persons per acre).
		Male	Female	Total								
Crindau ...	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4'92	Malpas ...	944	7400	1830	4'04	7'84
Caerau ...	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4'27	Allt-yr-yn	727	6537	1722	3'79	8'99
St. Woolos	244	3329	4077	7397	1541	4'80	Caerau ...	268	10437	2293	4'55	38'94
Tredegar ...	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6'36	St. Woolos	830	8900	2422	3'67	10'72
Alexandra	1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6'68	Alexandra	1377½	8742	1669	5'24	6'35
Central ...	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6'32	Central ...	204	10094	1914	5'27	49'43
St. Julians	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4'26	St. Julians	570	12523	3103	4'04	21'97
Maindee ...	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4'14	Maindee...	685	9581	2432	3'94	13'99
Victoria ...	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4'81	Victoria ...	250½	11592	2686	4'32	46'28
Lliswerry...	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5'24	Lliswerry	2017	10404	2553	4'08	5'16
Whole Borough	5020	43871	45327	89198	17832	5'00	Whole Borough	7873a	96210	22,624	4'25	12'22

\*Figures supplied by the Registrar General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns.    a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

**Table 2**  
CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

[illegible]

**Table 3.**

**INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.**

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified	41	7	4	3	55	13	10	9	5	92
	{ Certified by Coroner after P.M.	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	1	...	1	3	7	4	...	15
Other Respiratory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diarrhœa		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis		...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	6
Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Venereal Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...		1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...		7	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		33	3	1	1	38	3	...	...	...	41
Pemphigus ...		1	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	6
Other Causes ...		...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	6
Totals ..		43	8	4	3	58	15	11	9	5	98

**CALENDAR YEAR.**

Nett Births registered :—Legitimate, 1,525; Illegitimate, 47; Total, 1,572

Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 95; Illegitimate, 3; Total, 98.

Rate :—Legitimate, 62·3; Illegitimate, 63·8; Total, 62·3

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,230; Population 96,210.

**Table 4.**

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Nonres- idents regis- tered in the District	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Av'rage 1927-1931	92723	1732	1679	18.11	1212	13.07	167	72	114	68.0	1117	12.05
five y'rs Av'rage 1932-1936	92098	1588	1531	16.72	1185	12.92	132	75	117	76.4	1128	12.32
1932	89630	1557	1509	16.83	1106	12.34	108	64	116	76.9	1062	11.85
1933	88560	1490	1420	16.03	1225	13.83	127	69	133	93.7	1167	13.18
1934	87600	1572	1490	17.01	1132	12.92	149	79	119	79.9	1062	12.12
1935	97500	1621	1607	16.96	1218	12.85	127	82	113	70.3	1173	12.38
1936	97200	1701	1629	16.76	1244	12.80	147	80	104	63.8	1177	12.11
1937	96210	1645	1572	16.34	1287	13.38	144	87	98	62.3	1230	12.78

Birth and Death Rates for the year 1935 and the five years average 1932 to 1936 are calculated on Composite Population figures, because of the extension of the Borough in 1935.

Table 5

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

SUMMARY for Year ended 31st December, 1937.

Name of Centre		Ordnance		Central		Alexandria		Marsa Matruh		El-Dokki		Backwash		Gharbi		Makasa		Marsa Matruh		Whole Town	
No. of Sessions held	No. on Register	48	97	96	83	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Mothers	382	48	97	96	83	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Expectant Mothers	20	20	56	56	14	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412	412
Total Mothers	402	68	153	153	70	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464	464
Infants	114	114	138	138	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
Children	335	335	515	515	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623
Total on Register	834	834	1168	1168	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632	1632
Medical Examinations.																					
Other Mothers	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Total Mothers	86	86	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
Infants under 1 year	131	131	966	966	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246
Children 1-5 years	126	126	966	966	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
Total	411	411	2033	2033	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633	633
Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891
Total Attendances.																					
Expectant Mothers	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337
Infants under 1 year	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Children 1-5 years	156	156	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Total	650	650	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	891	89				



Table 6.

SUMMARY OF NECESSITIOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Ward.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk		Tuberculin Tested Milk.		Dried Milks		Total Cost		
							Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pounds	Cost	Total Pints	Total Pounds	Cost
Malpas ...	7	13	1	9	8	38	1176	£ s. d.	140	£ s. d.	36	£ s. d.	1316	36	£ s. d.
Allyryn ...	8	7	...	4	3	22	756	8 6 23	56	0 13 1	42	2 19 0	812	42	11 18 4
Caerau ...	41	39	1	29	26	136	4483	48 9 7	849	9 15 2	142	9 9 8	5332	142	67 14 6
St. Woolos	18	29	1	19	31	98	2934	31 14 3	1569	17 9 2	35	2 10 0	4503	35	51 13 6
Alexandra...	37	55	5	40	36	173	5027	54 9 11	1715	19 12 8	210	13 17 3	6743	210	87 19 10
Central ...	61	81	4	35	49	230	6983	75 5 2	1864	21 12 9	134	8 6 0	8847	134	105 4 0
St. Julians	18	20	...	9	7	54	2217	23 16 8	375	4 3 9	8	0 12 0	2592	8	28 12 5
Maindee ...	26	21	1	20	13	81	2536	27 1 11	652	7 8 9	84	5 19 0	3188	84	40 9 8
Victoria ...	13	23	...	11	26	73	2587	27 17 5	808	8 19 8	40	2 14 0	3395	40	39 11 1
Llswerry ...	49	61	3	60	53	226	6752	72 4 8	2681	30 16 8	210	12 11 6	9433	210	115 12 10
Whole Borough	278	349	16	236	252	1131	35451	382 1 9	10710	122 4 4	941	61 5 11	46161	941	565 12 13
1936	184	351	6	116	165	822	20331	214 14 2	10716	127 15 5	854	50 0 3	31047	854	396 9 11

N.B.—After September 30th, 1937, the only Liquid Milk supplied was "Pasteurised."

Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1937, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Registrar General's Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
			All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Maternal Mortality		
	Live Births	Still Births												Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England and Wales ...	14'9	0'60	12'4	0'00	—	0'02	0'01	0'04	0'07	0'45	0'54	5'8	58	0'97	2'26	3'23
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14'9	0'67	12'5	0'01	—	0'03	0'01	0'04	0'08	0'39	0'45	7'9	62	?	?	?
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000) ...	15'3	0'64	11'9	0'00	—	0'02	0'01	0'03	0'05	0'42	0'42	3'2	55	?	?	?
London ...	13'3	0'54	12'3	0'00	—	0'01	0'01	0'06	0'05	0'38	0'51	12'0	60	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	16'3	0'64	12'8	0'01	—	0'06	0'01	0'06	0'03	0'32	0'47	5'1	62	—	1'27	1'27

# Table 8.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,  
to June 30th, 1937.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11.6	2	243	57	13.4	82	34.8	72	87.7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5.7		203	110	12.8	146	2.6	719	53.4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4.6		127	103	13.0	67	4.0	1068	36.7
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33.2
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24	75	15	975	28.1
1929	1757	378	3	...	99	51	20	86	82	1036	23.1
1930	1833	448	8	1	80	20	40	85	49	1102	26.3
1931	1670	425	11	...	99	32	16	65	20	1002	27.5
1932	1659	327	6	...	85	30	9	81	15	1106	20.97
1933	1531	288	4	...	84	38	23	52	28	1014	20.3
1934	1690	268	3	...	86	33	15	38	43	1004	16.9
1935	1538	289	1	...	85	26	11	39	43	1044	20.1
1936	1638	322	4	...	76	36	14	42	49	1095	20.8
1937	1726	285	4	...	75	24	19	52	57	1210	17.5



# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

## Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases Notification Chart for the year 1937.

(The notifications of, and deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Puertal Fever and Puertal Pyrexia) refer to Residents only)

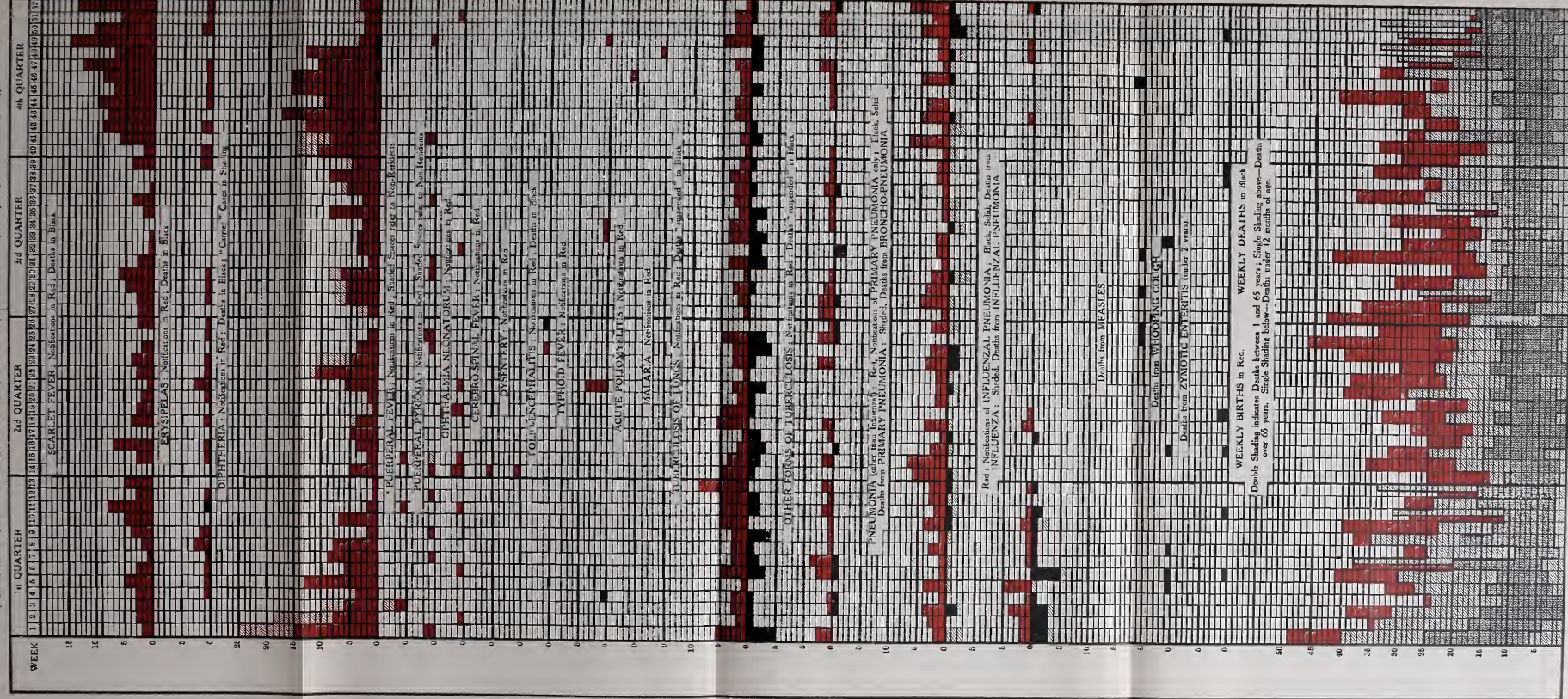






Table 9.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.																	At all Ages. Corresponding period last year.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Borough Total. Cases Admitted from outside Borough.	Total Admissions.
	At Ages—Years.																		Malpas.	All-yr-yn.	Caerau.	St. Woolos.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maudie.	Victoria.	Llswerry.	Malpas.	All-yr-yn.	Caerau.	St. Woolos.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maudie.	Victoria.	Llswerry.		
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards																												
Scarlet Fever— Males ... Females ... Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup— Males ... Females ... Erysipelas— Males ... Females ... Enteric Fever— Males ... Females ... *Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorum— Males ... Females ... Influenza Pneumonia Males ... Females ... Acute Primary Pneumonia— Males ... Females ... Polio-Encephalitis— Males ... Females ... Tuberculosis (Lungs)— Males ... Females ... (Other Forms)— Males ... Females ... Cerebro-spinal Fever— Males ... Females ... Poliomyelitis— Males ... Females ... Dysentery— Males ... Females ... Malaria— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	97	13	18	11	19	12	13	30	20	32	61	10	8	7	18	11	9	27	12	27	59	188	16	204			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	192	8	11	23	59	48	60	14	28	33	46	9	7	19	52	45	53	14	21	25	34	279	5	284			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	23	1	3	6	6	4	1	5	1	4	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	14	...	14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	7	1	8			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	6			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	1	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	2	...	3	4	3	4	1	3	3	5	1	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	1	1	11	...	11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	69	10	2	10	12	14	11	5	8	17	48	4	...	3	3	5	5	2	2	5	7	36	...	36			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	133	11	5	10	16	22	26	15	14	19	17	9	5	20	15	26	30	13	16	22	13	169	...	169			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	51	4	3	4	4	5	13	4	7	5	13	2	...	1	...	2	5	1	3	2	9	25	...	25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Totals ...	25	21	107	310	145	77	57	89	68	67	35	23	1024	610	51	43	73	129	116	133	75	82	120	202	37	21	57	100	95	109	60	54	89	128	750	23	773			
Diphtheria "Carriers"— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	27	1	...	1	28	4	5	6	8	2	6	1	...	...	8	2	2	5	...	1	2	21	...	21			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

\*Ceased to be notifiable 1/10/37.

†Does not include 2 cases of Measles admitted during the year.

Table 10

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930  
Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1937.

	Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.																							
	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary																	
	Total		Fe- males		Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General	
	Males	Fe- males							Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
FORM "A." Total Notifications ( <i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors) Primary Notifications ... ..	361	149	113	262	48	51	99	6	11	5	6	31	23	3	6	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	
	217	86	69	155	31	31	62	4	6	4	4	19	13	2	4	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	
FORM I.—Notifications. Poor Law Institutions ... .. Sanatoria ... ..	71	38	24	62	5	4	9	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	139	66	57	123	11	5	16	3	3	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FORM II.—Notifications. Poor Law Institutions ... .. Sanatoria ... ..	53	25	21	46	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	123	65	42	107	11	5	16	4	4	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Table 11.

ANALYSIS OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES TABLE, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

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SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

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MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

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SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

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MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES. CHICKEN POX. MUMPS. OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL. BOYS. GIRLS. INFANTS. UNDER SCHOOL AGE. ABOVE SCHOOL AGE. TOTAL NO. OF CASES.

# Table 12

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
1897 to 1937.

Year.	*Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	...	...
1929	351	95	88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7
1930	617	307	82.7	8	100.0	227	75.8	...	1.8
1931	820	976	65.3	2	100.0	135	74.1	3.0	2.8
1932	782	665	72.8	4	100.0	79	86.1	5.9	...
1933	556	389	84.6	1	100.0	150	85.3	7.0	13.6
1934	361	271	78.6	...	..	158	89.2	5.67	5.9
1935	383	198	85.3	6	83.3	208	91.8	3.14	11.7
1936	285	97	88.7	1	100.0	192	90.1	7.5	...
1937	506	229	82.1	7	100.0	330	83.3	1.09	...

\*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groceries ...	495 4 3	382 7 1	306 10 5	290 0 2	301 5 6
Meat and Fish ...	425 1 7	347 2 6	292 7 6	305 13 6	281 1 9
Vegetables and Fruit ...	132 4 2	98 18 3	103 14 5	107 14 10	123 5 10
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	374 8 0	338 17 6	273 16 7	300 10 10	287 9 8
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	14 3 8	17 14 11	12 8 5	11 17 3	11 18 8
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	452 4 11	456 3 4	339 15 8	362 19 5	356 9 2
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	131 12 10	77 6 4	77 9 8	75 8 11	70 16 6
Ironmongery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Crockery ...	33 1 9	28 18 6	20 15 1	26 5 4	25 5 6
Drapery and Uniforms ...	67 2 4	72 7 6	31 19 3	38 3 5	37 0 4
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	221 8 8	196 5 1	182 3 4	169 1 8	160 11 10
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	29 7 5	25 19 5	18 17 10	23 4 3	16 16 6
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	1201 13 4	1120 5 7	1027 5 6	1918 5 1	12177 17 11
Ground Expenses ...	198 1 9	77 0 9	265 14 2	219 1 5	289 4 4
Travelling Expenses and Car Hire ...	44 19 1	59 8 9	45 9 3	45 16 11	15 4 9
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	370 14 10	316 17 9	287 10 3	603 15 7	627 9 3
Electricity ...	270 1 4	209 16 7	224 17 11	199 17 7	163 8 1
Water ...	86 15 5	79 9 0	60 18 0	76 0 10	100 17 1
Rates and Insurance ...	182 9 11	181 7 7	177 16 8	228 13 11	239 13 1
Telephone Charges ...	44 3 0	32 8 11	45 6 6	42 16 2	36 15 6
Sundries ...	27 13 4	32 16 1	*218 9 0	25 11 11	56 13 4
Disbursements ...	10 6 5	6 18 2	4 1 8	9 0 0	7 0 4
Salaries (Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses) ...	11248 3 4	11194 13 6	11179 12 2	11166 7 5	11165 4 0
Salaries (Domestic and Grounds) ...	1220 9 4	1105 3 11	1124 10 10	1217 8 2	1208 0 9
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	215 5 7	228 1 8	553 15 1	183 17 5	171 6 10
N. H. and Unemployment Insurance and Superannuation Contribution ...	109 17 11	94 3 9	105 11 6	103 16 8	109 3 0
TOTALS ...	7606 19 2	6780 12 5	6980 17 2	7751 8 8	8039 19 6
RECEIPTS ...	1172 14 11	1245 1 4	1120 2 10	679 4 4	599 9 0
No. of Patients treated ...	653	524	334	388	348

†Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

\*Includes £200 refund to Port Sanitary Authority.



Table 14.

# VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ended 31st December, 1937, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1937.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1936.		Average for 5 years 1932-36	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis ... ..	59	16	49	30	56'4	20'6
" " Soft Chancre ... ..	16	1	8	1	17'0	'4
" " Gonorrhœa ... ..	136	16	111	19	110'8	25'0
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ... ..	39	14	24	11	35'8	14'4
Total ... ..	250	47	192	61	220'0	60'4
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Syphilis ... ..	9	3	9	5	6'8	5'0
Soft Chancre ... ..	3	1	4	1	8'8	'4
Gonorrhœa ... ..	31	14	34	9	29'6	11'6
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ... ..	35	17	19	11	35'0	15'2
Total ... ..	78	35	66	26	80'2	32'2
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	16	32	23	26	37'0	22'0
Soft Chancre ... ..	1	...	1	...	4'0	...
Gonorrhœa ... ..	19	5	29	13	44'0	11'2
Total ... ..	36	37	53	39	85'0	33'2
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	1340	1667	1592	1880	1982'0	1422'0
Soft Chancre ... ..	47	5	29	8	64'4	2'2
Gonorrhœa ... ..	1424	329	1734	529	1588'4	525'4
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease ... ..	65	41	55	29	76'0	45'8
Total ... ..	2876	2042	3410	2446	3710'8	1995'4
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	77	62	129	218	121'0	102'8
Soft Chancre ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa ... ..	82	227	72	38	77'4	157'8
Non-Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	2'6	...
Total ... ..	161	289	201	256	201'0	260'6
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds ... ..	62	57	56	81	134'0	89'2
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given:—						
N.A.B., and others. Under '3 ... ..	314	481	731	743	738'4	560'2
" " " '3 and under '6 ... ..	362	416	97	256	389'4	300'8
" " " '6 and over ... ..	83	31	88	70	136'2	28'0
Total ... ..	759	928	916	1069	1264'0	889'0
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—						
For detection of Spirochætes ... ..	34	3	16	1	28'0	3'2
" " " Gonococci ... ..	327	220	325	250	303'8	277'2
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	355	296	283	279	359'6	216'2
Others ... ..	162	37	132	43	83'8	47'8
Total ... ..	878	556	756	573	775'2	516'4
9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department:—						
Under '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
'3 and under '6 ... ..	43	...	39	...	31'4	...
'6 and over ... ..	15	...	36	...	18'2	...
Galyl '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" '4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	58	...	75	...	49'6	...

# Table 15.

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1937.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.742	46.9	37.1	9.8	41.9	40.6	89	42.7	45.8	4.71	39.9	259' 18"
February	29.569	47.7	38.5	9.2	42.6	41.4	89	41.8	44.4	6.77	64.5	277' 36"
March	29.627	44.9	33.1	11.8	38.5	36.8	84	39.8	43.2	4.33	108.2	366' 28"
April	29.827	56.4	43.5	12.9	49.1	46.5	81	48.3	45.5	3.91	118.4	414' 14"
May	29.989	62.8	46.6	16.2	54.0	51.2	81	54.9	50.5	2.60	208.1	481' 53"
June	30.049	66.6	50.0	16.6	59.5	55.6	77	60.5	54.9	1.73	182.8	494' 21"
July	29.984	67.1	53.9	13.2	60.7	57.8	83	61.4	57.4	4.20	140.2	497' 13"
August	30.061	72.5	54.4	18.1	63.6	60.4	83	62.9	59.5	2.70	227.8	449' 48"
Sept.	29.910	64.3	50.3	14.0	58.1	55.3	83	59.0	59.0	1.90	161.7	378' 09"
October	29.313	57.1	45.8	11.3	50.7	49.4	91	53.2	55.8	3.88	87.5	329' 32"
Novemb'r	30.018	46.9	36.2	10.7	40.9	40.2	94	44.7	50.9	3.07	55.8	265' 20"
December	29.869	42.9	33.8	9.1	37.8	36.8	91	39.2	45.5	2.92	48.8	243' 38"
										42.72	1443.7 hrs.	





